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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1871. NO. 86.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Jesuit Communities Interdicted.

BERNE, December 16.—The Federal Assembly has passed a bill interdicting the establishment of Jesuit communities or the employment of Jesuits as doctrinal teachers in Switzerland.

The Prince of Wales Progressing Satisfactorily.

LONDON, December 17.—An official bulletin, issued from Sandringham at eight o'clock this forenoon, announced that the Prince of Wales passed a quiet night, and was satisfactorily progressing towards recovery. Another bulletin issued late this afternoon reports that the Prince had a tranquil day.

Removal of the Government to Paris—A Split in the Monarchical Party.

PARIS, December 17.—A French Committee propose to present to the Government of England an oil painting commemorative of the great efforts made by the people and authorities of that country to supply the French people with food, when sorely pressed by famine and distress at the close of the war.

A majority of the National Assembly are still averse to return to Paris. It is reported to-day that an arrangement is likely to be effected, under which the executive department will take up its quarters in Paris, while the Assembly remains at Versailles.

Eighty of the extreme legitimists in the Assembly will, it is said, secede from the monarchical party in case the Duke d'Aumale is chosen its leader.

The committee upon the reorganization of the army has agreed to exempt from compulsory military service all ecclesiastics and heads of commercial establishments.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, December 16.—The bill for the partial renewal of the Chamber has been rejected by the committee of the Assembly by a majority of one.

The budget of Finance Minister Pouyer Quertier shows a surplus of fourteen million francs.

LONDON, December 17.—The *Observer* says Parliament will meet on the second week of February.

Table specially state that English merchants, when the illness of the Prince of Wales was alarming, bought the entire stock of black gloves, black artificial flowers, dry goods and jet ornaments in Paris.

The agents of the International Society report the French army composed of republicans and imperialists, the latter much the strongest in numbers.

The Home Secretary is likely to request Parliament to give him authority to expel Carl Marx from the United Kingdom. Marx's residence is placed under watch of police agents.

VIENNA, December 17.—The session of the Reichsrath will commence on the 27th inst.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 16, 2 P. M.—Consols—money 92½; account 92¾@92⅝. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 92; of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 71¾.

FRANKFORT, December 16.—5-20s of '67, 97¼@97¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 10d. Red winter wheat 11s 6d. Flour 25s2½. Corn 31s 9d. Mess pork 53s 6d. Lard 50s 6d. Cheese 62s. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib middles 37s 6d.

THE REDS.

The Much Talked-of Procession of the Internationals Comes Off in New York—Who Participated and How They Looked.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The parade of the Internationals came off to-day and proved a success. The occasion was regarded not only as a mark of sympathy for the cause in which Rossel and his comrades suffered, but also as a triumph over the Police Commissioners. At noon the gathering commenced in the neighborhood of Cooper Institute, and soon the thoroughfares on either side of it in Third and Fourth avenues became blocked, there being besides the intending processionists immense crowds of holiday street gazers, who from time to time cheered every one in general and the female Communists, Woodhull and Claflin, in particular. About a quarter past two there was a general stir among the masses, and soon the solemn notes of the funeral dirge were heard from the band of the Hawkins Zouaves, which formed the head of the column. Immediately after them came a platoon of the Skidmore guards, colored, and then Messrs. Banks and Fluresu, followed, and then a number of ladies on foot, among them Miss Tennie C. Clin carrying a red flag which bore the inscription "I. A. W. section 12, social and political equality for both sexes," and Mrs. Victoria Woodhull; then the societies and unions in the following order: The Cuban league, bearing Cuban flags; another crowd of females and some males; drum corps of the Hawkins Zouaves; a catafalque upon which were three coffins, drawn by six horses; S. M. Devereux and Megy, late commander of Fort Jay, pall bearers, and walking with them about a dozen refugees from the French Legion; Printers' Union; Bricklayers' and Cabinet Makers' Unions and five carriages, all close on two thousand people. In the foremost carriage sat General Ryan, of Cuban notoriety, and the Fenian chief O'Donovan Rossa. In another carriage rode Mrs. Frances Rose McKenney. The catafalque was substantially yet tastefully made, draped in black, the inscription on the sides being in white letters: "To the martyrs of the Universal Republic." It was decorated with red and streamers, mingled with mourning crape. The processionists generally wore red rosettes and scarfs with black crape, and the banners and flags were nearly all of the same color. The banner captured last Sunday by the police was the one most noticeable. It bore the inscription, "The spirit of the Commune expands as the axe of the executioner falls upon it. Long live the spirit of its martyrs." On another banner was "The world is our country; to do good our religion;" another, "And they had all things in common."

The line of procession was down the Bowery to Great Jones street, to Broadway, across Broadway to Waverly Place, to Fifth avenue; up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fourth street to Sixth avenue; down to Fourteenth street to the Lincoln Monument in Union Square, around the monument the processionists marched and then dispersed. Fifth avenue was entirely desolated for the nonce by the upper ten, who took refuge behind the window curtains, occasionally peeping out at the reds. The greatest order prevailed throughout.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The *Miner's Journal* says the joint committee in the Schuylkill region found the average rate of miner's wages to be $2 31 27-100 per ton for December, which is a decline of about $1 50 per ton from the November rate. The talked of strike turns out to be a rumor only.

William Brown killed his wife in Lynn, Mass., yesterday morning, by stabbing her with a dirk-knife.

A Quebec special states that Friday night, in the House of Assembly, one of the leaders of the opposition created great excitement by charges of bribery and corruption upon the agents of the ministry, eliciting cheers from the galleries. The speaker had the galleries cleared by armed police, when the crowd organized a meeting outside, being addressed by prominent Americans who claimed the annexation to the United States preferable to armed provincial tyranny.

Col. Lawrence, of Elgin, Illinois, who jumped from the window of the American House in Boston, in a fit of insanity, on Friday night, died Saturday morning.

Grand Duke Alexis will arrive at Ottawa, Ontario, this afternoon. The reception will be private.

A man named Levi Gassell from Monticello, Jones county, Iowa, shot himself in the ears at Dubuque, Ontario, on Friday night and has since died. Considerable money was found on his person.

In the Wharton trial on Saturday, after argument, the Court decided that the books and papers of Gen. Ketchum, containing entries of interest received from Mrs. Wharton, could not be admitted. Mrs. Chubb was again called to the stand and corrected her former testimony as to the conversation between herself and the prisoner in regard to the purchase of tartar emetic for the prisoner. She had replied "no," under misapprehension of the question. The prisoner desired the witness to testify that the man from whom witness purchased tartar emetic was the same person who sold to prisoner. Adjourned to Monday.

Governor Hoffman has pardoned Gilbert H. Van Houten, who was sentenced for forgery to five years' imprisonment.

Gov. Conley, of Georgia, has vetoed the appropriation to pay interest on gold bonds.

The Ku-Kluxists in custody at Atlanta have all been discharged, except two from Dade county.

Collector Robb, of Savannah, has been honorably acquitted of the charges brought against him.

Gov. Walker, of Virginia, has pardoned ex-Mayor Chahoon, twice convicted of forgery.

John R. Durf, clerk in the post office at Memphis, threw the capital prize of $20,000 in the Louisville Library Lottery on Saturday.

The furniture store of B. S. Hornell, at Cairo, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss $15,000 to $20,000.

The Occidental Insurance Company of San Francisco has reinsured outstanding policies. The Commercial Union, of London, will retire from business, after settling Chicago losses at fifty cents on the dollar. The Pacific Insurance Company will have a deficit of $1,000,000, which a portion of the stockholders will make up by subscriptions.

General Charles M. Reed, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Pennsylvania, and formerly well known as a steamboat proprietor on the lakes, died on Saturday evening at his residence in Erie.

A dispatch from Fargo, Minnesota, on the Northern Pacific road, says the worst storm ever witnessed there was prevailing on Friday night. It was snowing and blowing furiously.

The lower house of the Missouri Legislature on Saturday passed a concurrent resolution asking Congress to pass a law granting full amnesty to all who have been deprived of their rights of citizenship.

The Lawyers' Convention at Louisville recommended that the statute be amended to admit parties to testify in their own behalf.

Hon. John L. Tincker, Senator from the Eighth district, Illinois, died at the Revere House, in Springfield, last evening, of pneumonia, after an illness of eight days.

Countess Edla, wife of Don Fernando, of Lisbon, Portugal, herself a native of the United States, has sent through Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, sixty pounds sterling for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers. A draft has also been received for one thousand pounds, from Dublin, Ireland, to be applied to the same charitable purpose. This makes a total of £1,200 from that city.

There will probably be a lively time in the Chicago Common Council this evening, as charges of demanding and receiving bribes will be brought in against several members and an investigation demanded.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1871, 7:30 P. M.)

PROBABILITIES.

The area of low barometer, with rain or snow, will probably advance from Texas northeastward, and cloudy weather continue very generally on Monday east of Mississippi. The barometric disturbance on the Pacific coast will probably develope with extended storm. Dangerous winds are not anticipated this evening.

Pennsylvania Railway Officers Not Interested in the Whisky Ring.

PITTSBURGH, December 16, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We notice in your paper of December 15th, a letter from your correspondent "A. M." in which a certain statement is made that prominent officers of the Pennsylvania Company are interested in our mills at Wheatland. We beg to correct the error by stating that neither Mr. Thomas A. Scott, Mr. J. N. McCullough, nor any other officer or stockholder of the Pennsylvania Company is in any way interested in our business.

Respectfully,
JAS. WOOD, SONS & CO.

A special to the New York *World* says the revolution in Mexico is a failure. Only two states have risen, and there is no popular movement. Even in the Mexican news is about as badly mixed as the affairs of the country.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting—The New Hospital—The Schinderey.

On Saturday afternoon the Board of Health held a regular meeting. Members present, Messrs. McCandless, Gross, Gilmore, House, Edwards and Fleming. Dr. Gross presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Solicitor of the Board was instructed to prepare a test case in reference to the liability of the Board to pay certain aldermen's costs.

A bill for $25 43 for drugs for September, October and November, was referred to the Board's physician.

Health-officer Gray reported a balance in the treasury of $1,518 73.

The Health-officer was instructed to notify the various Boards to meet with this Board in relation to a general hospital, on Thursday, December 28, at 2 P. M., at the common council chamber.

A committee, consisting of President Gross, Mr. House and Mr. Edwards, was appointed to confer in relation to the securing of a room for the Board in the new City Hall.

A bill of twenty-four dollars of Alex. Aiken, for removing bodies to the cemetery, was ordered to be paid; also, three bills for burning bedding infected with small-pox.

The solicitor of the Board was requested to give an opinion as to whether this Board or the Guardians of the Poor should take care of indigent poor suffering from small-pox.

The Health officer reported that there had been forty-five new cases of small-pox during the week, and sixteen deaths.

The Health officer's deputies were requested to report to Mr. Gray in what districts the contagion is worst.

The committee appointed to consider the proposition of Messrs. Luetel and Gallagher, for the establishment of a city schindery, reported in favor of giving the right to remove dead animals from the streets and alleys of the city, and from whatever property over which the board has control.

On motion, the Health Officer was instructed to issue a license to the gentlemen named, giving them the exclusive right to collect all dead animals on the streets and city property for the next three years—as the petitioners claim that giving them the right for but a single year would not justify them in erecting a building for their schindery. It is to be stipulated in the contract that unless the work is performed aright the license will be revoked.

Adjourned.

THE BROKEN CIRCLE.

Indictments Against the Ring.

Tweed Arrested, but Released on $5,000 Bail.

NEW YORK, December 16, 1871.

Little else is talked of in the city to-day except the action of the Grand Jury. There was great excitement about the City Hall, and large crowds of politicians were congregated discussing the proceedings against Tweed and Company. It is understood that indictments have been found against twenty or more persons, among whom are said to be men not heretofore publicly known as having been connected with the city frauds and ballot box stuffing. It is stated that two indictments have been found against Thomas O. Fields, and one or more against other parties connected with the city park management. It has leaked out that James M. Sweeny has been indicted for felony, and that proofs against him are even stronger than against Tweed. An indictment is said to have been found against one notorious fellow who voted six hundred repeaters at the last election. A well known police judge has also been indicted for his connection with ballot-box stuffing. The grand jury expect to get through their labors on Tuesday next, when some thirty or forty sealed indictments are expected to make their appearance. Anxiety is very great as to the expected developments, and a greater excitement than any heretofore created is expected when the facts are all made known.

One of the indictments against Connolly is for auditing a bill of Ingersoll & Co. for $91,229 50, and another for auditing a bill of Andrew J. Garvey for $67,068 89. After reciting the law about the tax levy the indictment says that while the act was in force, Hall, Tweed and Connolly were the board to audit the accounts, and that they acted on bills of A. J. Garvey for $67,068 89; that while the papers were in Connolly's possession they were lost; that Connolly corruptly neglected to audit these claims. The second count states that it was the duty of Hall, Connolly and Tweed, each of them, to audit, and in so auditing to examine into the validity and correctness of claims.

The indictment against Tweed says: "Tweed did cunningly, confusedly, corruptly and fraudulently, intending, under cloak and cover of pretendedly carrying into effect the provisions of said act, to receive and acquire to his own use large sums of money belonging to this county, the proceeds of bonds so issued, and that he knowingly, falsely and fraudulently wrote his name 'Wm. M. Tweed, C. H.,' upon certain papers purporting to be claims against the county, presented to said Board of Supervisors and authorized to be paid." The allegation is made that the representations of Tweed were false; that the claims had never been presented to the Board of Supervisors, and could not have been found correct.

It is stated that from the character of the indictments against Tweed, Connolly, Coman, Indictment of Mayor Hall must follow. The opinion of Judge Learned, of Albany, upon the motion to vacate the order of arrest in the case of Tweed, holds that the allegation of complaint upon which the order was issued must be true, as defendant makes no affidavit himself. The opinion is very long, and refers at length to Tweed's connection with the city frauds. The Judge holds that the people of the State had the right to bring suit.

TWEED IN COURT.

When Tweed appeared at the Court of Sessions today he looked pale, ruffled, and tried vainly to smile pleasantly when a friend grasped his hand. His face had all the appearance of one who was completely scared, and the fact of pleasantries being tried to assume on him look all the more ghastly. Politicians of all classes densely crowded the Courtroom. As Tweed entered his adherents raised a cheer in his favor, but the cheers were soon drowned by the hisses of his opponents. Upon the entry of Mr. O'Conor he was greeted with cheers. Tweed's counsel were taken greatly by surprise when Judge Bedford announced that the prisoner was committed without bail. John Graham at once declaring that they denied the right of the court to commit in the first instance. A writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Judge Barnard, intercepted Tweed on his way to the city prison, and he was forthwith brought back to the Court-room, where an excited crowd was gathered. A detachment of police was called upon to keep order. Mr. Graham opened the case by stating that Tweed had been indicted in the Court of Sessions for an offence for which the punishment was but three years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000. Judge Barnard interrupted Mr. Graham in his remarks, which he referred to Tweed's defence, saying he could hear counsel upon the point of admitting the prisoner to bail. Mr. O'Conor followed, contending that Tweed should not be held, as he was just then charged by the magnitude of the crime. When counsel had concluded, Judge Barnard said: "It would never do to refuse to admit a man to bail charged with a criminal offense. This charge is the highest offense, but I see nothing to justify any departure from the ordinary course of procedure, and I order, therefore, that he be bailed in the sum of $5,000." Alfred B. Sands was then accepted as bondsman.

Connolly's case was not called in the criminal court this morning, as expected.

NEW YORK, December 17.—It is reported that James H. Ingersoll left yesterday for Europe in the steamer Rhein. James M. Sweeney, Hugh Smith and several other prominent men are at Toronto. The rumors afloat last night of his arrest at Mayor Hall and Peter B. Sweeney prove false.

The statement that Tweed was to be arrested on each of the twenty-one indictments found against him is confirmed. The process says the bailing of Tweed on a criminal charge don't prevent his early committal to jail. The extension of time for the justification of his bondsmen in the civil suit is rapidly coming to a close. If they can't satisfy the Court, Tweed will have to go to Ludlow street jail.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 16.

THE END OF P. T.

It is stated that the postponement of the libel suit of Miss Mansfield against Fisk, which was granted to-day at the Yorkville Court for three weeks, on account of the illness of Miss Mansfield, is probably the end of the case. Report says that Fisk has paid her $15,000, in settlement.

SICK IN HIS PRISON.

Connolly is said to be confined to his bed at the Ludlow street jail. He employs a physician of the name of Withers, which his friends say he has been afflicted with for several years past, and which has been brought on again by his confinement and lack of exercise.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

The Vice-President of the suspended Union Square Bank, Mr. Baxby, in a statement prepared for the Receiver, says its liabilities do not exceed $383,826; its assets are $627,211 86, of which $39,782 is protested.

A conference was held this morning between the committee appointed by the Ocean Bank depositors and the Receiver. In round figures the estimated assets of the bank, including real estate in this city and the West, together with the Canada stock, amount to $2,000,000; amount required to pay depositors, $1,300,000. Of this sum upon the proofs pay depositors, $700,000. The committee have this arrived at the conclusion that the bank will pay in full. A statement to that effect will be made at the adjourned meeting of the depositors to be held Monday.

RESCUED.

The ship Tantollon Castle, from Calcutta, saved, December 9th, captain, officers and crew of the ship American bark May Stevenson, from New York, for Aspinwall, abandoned when sinking.

The bark Canada Belle, from Glasgow, rescued November 1st, the crew, numbering sixteen, of the British ship River Dee, who were subsequently transferred to European and Brazil vessels.

REFORMERS ORGANIZED.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Reform Association have completed arrangements for reorganization and election of a General Committee, and a call for the enrollment and primary elections will be issued this week.

ANOTHER LEAK STOPPED.

Comptroller Green in a letter to city Chamberlain Bradley, countersigned by Mayor Hall, puts another virtue on the part of the latter to turn over to the city treasury the interest accruing on deposits of city funds, and says such money must hereafter be a portion of the city credits in bank, subject only to warrant of the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor. Green directs the Broadway Bank to add interests to deposits monthly, and report the same to him, and to pay nothing out of it except under warrant as above stated.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

VOTE ON INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

Trumbull's Amendment Becoming Popular

Report on Civil Service Reform.

A Practical Plan Devised.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1871.

Blodgett not to get a Seat in the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Elections met to-day and considered the case of Foster Blodgett, of Georgia. The indications are strong that he will not be admitted. The next case is that of Abbott, of North Carolina, who has prepared a "brief" of ninety pages long.

Another Suffrage Convention.

The National Woman Suffrage and Educational Committee will hold a Convention in this city on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January for the purpose of urging upon Congress the passage of a "declaratory act" during the coming session. This is the wing of the Woman Suffrage party to which Victoria C. Woodhull, Theodore Tilton, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Hooker and Miss Cozzens belong.

Value of Missouri Property.

The census returns show the value of farms in Missouri to be $391,917,000; value of farm products, $103,036,000; value of live stock, $34,285,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1871.

The Proposed Investigating Committee.

It is expected that Mr. Anthony will offer the caucus resolution for investigations tomorrow. Mr. Trumbull will offer as an amendment the words "and to consider the expediency of withdrawing the civil service from being used as an instrument of political or party patronage," and giving the committee power to send for persons and papers. It is now generally admitted by the firm friends of the Administration that Conkling, Chandler, Edmunds and Morton have been guilty of a grave blunder, and quite an accession is expected to-morrow to those who have heretofore voted steadily for reform. The President has been responsible for the course of those who affect to be his special representatives. An exciting debate is expected, and the chances are pretty good that the caucus resolution will be amended.

The Alabama Claims Case.

The Secretary of State will send to the Senate to-morrow copies of the Alabama claims case, and also of the Geneva Conference. An edition in French has been forwarded to Bancroft Davis at Geneva.

Report of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Curtis will lay before the President to-morrow the report of the Civil Service Commission. The plan devised can be applied to the Departments without legislation, by the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the expenses of a board of examiners. The members of the Civil Service Commission who have consulted with the commissioners as to recommendations in the Message, and as to recommendations in the forthcoming report and the character of the system to be submitted, state that in the latter respect it is admirably adapted to the institutions of this country, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to all friends of this needed reform. The report is about ready.

Morton's Adjournment Resolution.

It is the opinion of large numbers of the Republican senators that the Senate will adopt Morton's resolution to adjourn on the third Monday in May. It is not so certain that the House will agree, however. An effort will be made to get the resolution up to-morrow, and to pass it before the holidays.

Duplicity of the Spanish Minister.

It is stated that our Government is now placed in an exceedingly embarrassing attitude, with relation to Caban affairs, by the duplicity of Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister here. The Spanish Government recently, in accordance with the remonstrances forwarded from here, ordered the release of all the estates seized in Cuba by the Spanish volunteers which were claimed by American citizens. There is reason to believe that this order has not been enforced with the rigor that justice and good faith demanded, and this representation has recently been impressed upon the Spanish Minister's attention, with an intimation that if American interests should not be better protected in future, the American Government would be compelled to interfere. In reply to this remonstrance, the Spanish Minister, it is stated, first controverts the facts and then threatens that if our Government does interfere in the least with Cuba, he will go home from the Geneva Conference and testify that we have not used due diligence in preventing the fitting out of privateers and shipments of arms from our ports to Cuba, with a view to prejudicing American claims to be arbitrated before that Commission.

Personal.

General Brice will to-morrow retire from active duty, at his own request.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 16, 1871.

BREVITIES.

Returns received here indicate that the cotton crop will yield three and one-third million bales.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered the extension of mail service on the West Wisconsin Railroad from Menominee to Hudson, forty-five miles, at an additional cost of $2,290 per annum.

The Secretary of the Interior has received arguments in the railroad cases, involving the title to certain Osage coal lands in Southern Kansas.

A delegation of Philadelphia merchants called upon the Secretary of the Treasury to-day to see whether he could not afford immediate relief from the heavy charges which are made on imported articles which come into the New York and Philadelphia custom houses.

The Agricultural Bureau says the area in corn has been greater in 1871 than in any former year.

The Secretary of War has received a communication to the Apache Chief, Cochize, saying that the President and himself, as a mark of friendship, invite him, with six of his principal men, to visit Washington at government expense. It is believed that Cochize will accept the invitation early next year.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The committee selected by the Republican caucus yesterday is not such a committee as the advocates of Mr. Trumbull's proposition say they had a right to expect, and therefore they are dissatisfied. It is charged that the committee is composed of Senators who will not give such searching investigations as Mr. Trumbull proposes shall be made. This opinion, however, is not shared by those who are classed as strictly Administration Senators, and the general idea that the committee will not be faithful to the trust assigned them.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A delegation of Cincinnatians are here to work up the matter of having the next Republican National Convention held at Cincinnati.

CONTESTED SEAT.

The Cessna-Myers contested election case from the Sixteenth Pennsylvania district has been disposed of, so far as the consideration in the committee is concerned. The report of the committee will soon be submitted to Congress.

SECRETARY ROBESON.

There is no truth in the story of Secretary Robeson retiring from the Cabinet and accepting the position of Minister to Austria. The Secretary has built to purchase a residence here, and will remain in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1871.

THE RUSSIAN LEGATION.

Official advices are that Gortschakoff ordered Catacazy to leave America after accompanying the Grand Duke as far as St. Louis, and that the Legation is in charge of Baron Osten Sacken as the Secretary until the arrival of a charge d'Affairs, who will leave at once.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The wool crop of the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870, according to the census returns, amounted to 161,284,678 pounds, including 47,949,647 from the Northwestern States.

The United States and Spanish Commission have not yet decided any cases. Business has been suspended, owing to the delay in taking testimony in Cuba.

Caleb Cushing is still here and don't expect to go to Geneva for some months.

Many Congressmen left on Wednesday for home to spend the holidays. A quorum is not expected on Thursday. All appropriation bills are considered, the tariff and question of Cuba included, go over till after the recess.

A bill of twenty-four dollars of Alex. Aiken, for removing bodies to the cemetery, was ordered to be paid; also, three bills for burning bedding infected with small-pox.

The solicitor of the Board was requested to give an opinion as to whether this Board or the Guardians of the Poor should take care of indigent poor suffering from small-pox.

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The Health officer's deputies were requested to report to Mr. Gray in what districts the contagion is worst.

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Adjourned.

OUR HARBOR.

Proposed Improvement—Memorial to Colonel Merrill.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

OFFICE OF OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT,
CINCINNATI, O., December 13, 1871.

I have received the unanimous request of the business men of Pittsburgh in favor of the construction of a dam at McKee's Rocks. As the matter is one of great importance, concerning which all interests should be consulted, I am unwilling to move in the matter without giving notice opposed to the construction of this dam, if such there be, an opportunity of being heard. I trust, therefore, that those who object to this work will let it be known to me at once, that all parties in interest may be fully represented to the authorities in Washington.

Your obedient servant,
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Brevet Colonel.

THE MEMORIAL.

PITTSBURGH, PA., October 17, 1871.

Col. W. E. Merrill, United States Engineers, in charge Improvement of the Ohio:

COLONEL: We, the undersigned, engaged in various branches of manufacture and commerce in the city of Pittsburgh, desire through you to call the attention of the proper authorities of the General Government to the necessity of further improving the harbor of this city. During low water it is impossible to get a steamboat into the Allegheny, and thus water transport is altogether cut off from our mills, refineries and furnaces on the banks of that river, half of our harbor thus becoming practically useless. Moreover, even in the Monongahela the water becomes so low as to seriously interfere with traffic, besides injuring our boats, especially our great coal fleets, by leaving them on the bottom. Had a fire broken out at any time during the summer just past among our coal tow-boats, they would all have been burned, as, being aground, they could not have been removed.

A harbor with deep water at all times would be an inestimable boon to every one of our commercial interests, and as such a harbor can easily be secured, and at the same time the very bad bars at Brunot's Island, just below the city, be entirely obliterated, we feel that we have a right to ask the general Government to secure for us this advantage. The same reasons that have suffered to procure during the last five years appropriations of $826,000 for Boston harbor; of $1,000,000 for New York harbor; of $490,000 for Chicago harbor; of $225,000 for Baltimore harbor; of $160,000 for Milwaukee harbor; of $155,000 for Portland harbor, and similar sums for the harbors of other less important ports, are not less forcible in favor of an appropriation for the development of the equally important harbor of Pittsburgh.

To accomplish this result, we need a dam with locks and chute at or near McKee's Rocks. Col. W. Milnor Roberts, late United States civil engineer in charge of the improvement of the Ohio river, recommended a system of locks and dams as the only method of radically improving the navigation of the Ohio. He made a special survey for a dam at McKee's Rocks, and estimated that one could be built with two locks and chute at or near McKee's Rocks. Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, late United States civil engineer in charge of the improvement of the Ohio river, recommended a system of locks and dams as the only method of radically improving the navigation of the Ohio. He made a special survey for a dam at McKee's Rocks, and estimated that one could be built with two locks and chute for $35,000. Without committing ourselves to the adoption of a dam, we think two strangers entered and had a few words about their abilities as pugilists. One said he could whip the other in a few minutes if anyone would show him fair play. Shaw, it appears, stated that he would see justice all round if the men wanted to fight. This appeared to anger a man named John Dickson, who wanted to know what business Shaw had to interfere. In the meantime the two strangers had taken their coats off and were fighting in a lively manner. The landlord of the hotel endeavored to separate them, but failed. He succeeded, however, in putting them out of the house. Here their actions attracted the attention of the police, who were speedily on the ground, but not soon enough to arrest the party on the pavement as they had made themselves scarce on hearing the sound of the muscle. While the fight was progressing on the pavement Dickson and Shaw had waked up another in the office of the hotel. As our reporter was informed, Shaw first struck Dickson a terrible blow on the face, felling him to the floor. He got up again and was again knocked down by Shaw. A third time he regained his feet, when he and Shaw clenched and fought out of the office into the hall where the shooting took place. The shot had scarcely been fired when police were in the hall and had the two men under arrest. They were taken to the lock-up, where Dickson, after being relieved of his pistol, was placed in a cell, and Shaw provided with a lounge, where he lay until the arrival of Drs. Murdock and Arthurs. An examination revealed the fact that the ball penetrated the lower part of the abdomen, passing downward, and lodging in the left thigh. The injured man was conveyed to the St. Nicholas hotel, where the physicians named did all in their power for his relief. Shaw died early this morning he was very low and suffering greatly. Shaw and Dickson are both railroad engineers—the one employed on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore, and the other on the Pan Handle Railroad. There will be a preliminary hearing in the case this morning before His Honor, Mayor Brush.

A MODEL HOUSE.

William Miller & Co., 221 and 223 Liberty Street, Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Fine Liquors.

In another column of this morning's paper will be found the card of William Miller & Co., wholesale grocers and importers and dealers in foreign and domestic liquors, No. 221 and 223 Liberty street. For nearly forty years this house has been in existence, and its trade constantly increasing until to-day it is one of the most prominent and extensive firms in the West, and is doing a business second to none west of the mountains. From a long experience and thorough knowledge of the business, this firm has established an enviable reputation with the trade, and as it is composed of honorable, high-minded and fair dealing men, their high reputation is not likely to be tarnished. Mr. Miller, the senior member of the firm, being located in Philadelphia, superintends in person the importations made by the firm, as well as the purchases. This branch of the country deals more extensively in the foreign wines and liquors than the rest of the country, and they have now on hand a stock of the very finest quality including Brandies, port wines, sherries, Madieras, clarets, California wines, sparkling Hosel, rye, Scotch and Irish whiskeys, gin, Jamaica rum, Scotch and English ales and porter. Among their stock of brandies we might mention Jules Rouzan & Co.'s V. S. O. P. in glass, vintage of 1834 and of 1858; also the Monopole of the vintage of 1834, and wine growers brandies of Cognac and several other brands. Their stock of port includes white and red, rich and dry in glass of sherries we notice the celebrated Manzanilla, a very superior article. Of Rums, Jamaica, Home of 9 Rooms, in good order. Inquire of J. W. FORBES, Real Estate Broker, Beaver county, Pa.

FOR SALE THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a well established Manufactory in the center of the city, now doing a business of $30,000. The present owners are engaged in other business, requiring all their time. Address Manufacturer, this office.

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm of 196 Acres, 146 Cleared, Coal and Timber, Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., for sale by the undersigned. There is a large orchard, including their celebrated cabinet whisky, Gibsons's, Finch's and several other popular brands. There is on the property a first-class dwelling house, with all no branch of trade in which it is so easy to practice deception as in the purchase of liquors and wines, and readily see the importance of dealing with a house that has an established reputation, and there is no house in the country that enjoys the confidence of the trade to a greater extent than that of William Miller & Co., and we can assure all our readers that no firm is more deserving of it.

We recently went into the city to see the requirements of the times, and keep a full stock of fresh goods always on hand. They deal extensively in sugars, and have now on hand a large stock of the new crop of N. O. sugar, which they are selling at remarkable low prices. Also have a full line of sugars of their own importation. A call at this modern establishment will be sufficient to convince the most skeptical of what we have said, as we know wherever we speak. See their card in this mornings paper, as it gives a better idea of what they have on hand than it is possible to do in this notice.

Philip Wineblidde.

This aged citizen, after almost a century of residence in what is now the geographical center of Pittsburgh, has passed away, leaving the stock of the and Christian wife of more than sixty years to mourn over his departure, and children who, by intelligent industry and prudence have reached a fair property.

His father, Conrad Wineblidde, Sr., who emigrated to this country before the Revolution, was the owner of a large tract in which were included a part of the Negley, Conrad Wineblidde, Jr., John Kemp and Philip Wineblidde estates, now within the limits of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of the city, and at that early period estimated as a man of means.

His title to this property was acquired from the British Government.

He died before his son Philip became of age, the latter having chosen the Hon. James Ross as his counsel and guardian. The son of a well-to-do farmer, he soon found means to give full play to his adventurous spirit.

In 1806, along with other young spirits of Fort Pitt, he was won by the eloquent words and not wild promises of the then ingratiating soldier-statesman and unhappy statesman, Colonel Aaron Burr, to join in the expedition to settle the great Washita valley—the gate to the western empire.

He seldom referred to this incident, but when he did he never failed to express in earnest terms the loyalty of Burr's project, and in proclaiming his own action as one of the provident incidents of his own life. Had it not been for the fortunate confidential relation with Alexander Hamilton, in 1804, which prejudiced him with the public and with Jefferson, *who often said*, Burr's expedition would have ended in success.

Philip Wineblidde was eccentric, impulsive and honest, with warm currents of humanity and patriotism in his long-living blood. He was called to give public notoriety. "Requiescat in pace."

Highly Complimentary.

Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, pastor of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, delivered a lecture in Rochester, New York, last week, on "Fiction." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* alludes to the lecture in the following complimentary manner: "While listening, we had but two regrets—one that it was not to thousands instead of hundreds; the other our inability to spread this feast before our readers. We think that our Athenæum Lecture Committee would do well to secure such a lecturer at some future day, if available. If there be one thing more grateful than another, it is sincerity. This the speaker undoubtedly has, and this was the unavoidable impression made on the spell-bound audience, while listening to the rich variety of his lecture, description, history, philosophy, humanity and criticism, blending so timely together, as they did, and leaving a feeling of regret that it was not "to be continued."

This lecture will be delivered in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, free, Thursday evening, 21st.

One Price.

We desire to call the attention of the public to the card in our columns of the One Price Department Store, at 59 Fifth avenue, Masonic Hall building. The stock of goods is one of the largest and the most varied in assortment ever brought to this city. Evans introduced it here. The store is divided into departments, and the goods are marked down in their value. The departments run from ten cents to two dollars, so that the purchaser knows the price of every article he sees without inquiring it. In addition to these there is a miscellaneous department, of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through the hands of the city, such as the Board of Health, corporation seavenger tax, etc., the payment of all such taxes will be made by the Lessee.

In this issue will be found the ratio of One Hundred and Forty-two Dollars and Eighty-five Cents of new stock for every One Hundred Dollars of the present stock. Persons entitled to the fractional part of a share will receive only certificates therefor, provision for his interest in stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars. A cash dividend, of the rate of Ten Per Cent. per annum, less Government Tax, for the month of November, 1871, being the benefits of one month's business, on the outstanding capital stock of the Company will be paid at the same time and place in currency with its exchange for certificates.

The transfer books of the Company will open for the transfer of the new stock on FRIDAY, JANUARY

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1871.

SINGULARLY enough, a great many persons and newspapers are befogged concerning the income tax. With this year the law dies by its own limitation, but it is provided that the tax on incomes of 1871 shall be levied on the first day of March, 1872. After that, no further income returns will be required unless a new law is passed, which nobody proposes. The only thing to "repeal" is the assessment in March next. Since Mr. BOUTWELL tells us that the country does not need the money, and as the odious inquisition cannot be got rid of too soon, let this be done, say we.

AS A CHAPTER in the current history of the times, we print the letter of Colonel A. K. MCCLURE, in another column. This gentleman has, we believe, been for some time more on the outside than inside of the working Republican circle, though not so much so as to prevent him from being considerably thought of and seriously proposed as the Republican candidate for the vacancy in the Fourth Senatorial District, Philadelphia. This letter appears to have been written for that market—which if it shall prove an acceptable document, seeing that the district is overwhelmingly Republican, must be in a demoralized state. The letter itself is pitched on the key note of the new cry of "Reform" raised against General GRANT; and if in the Fourth District any number of voters of whatever name feel like trying the question, we judge that they cannot do better than take Col. MCCLURE. Portions of the letter, as the Philadelphia *Press* observes, will command the cordial approbation of Pennsylvania Republicans, the great body of whom, however, will regret that the writer is not in accord with them in every respect.

THE strength of every wrong a man slays passes into himself. Every good deed done invigorates him for the performance of another. A few months ago TWEED could do pretty nearly what he pleased and as he pleased. Saturday he was in the Tombs, an arraigned felon, and though he is now abroad on bail, he probably is reflecting on the answer which the people have returned to his insolent question: "What are you going to do about it?" In all this there is hope for the city, for the State, for the nation. It is probable that a hundred million of dollars would not pay the damage inflicted upon the various interests of the country by the ring of which he was chief. The injury which Tammany, and its twin monster, Erie, have done to our National and State credit, is almost beyond computation. Rich and poor, natives and foreigners, have all alike suffered from the depredations of this bold and defiant master of iniquity, and the multitudinous schemes of robbery with which he has been connected. Brought now to book, he should have justice—no more, no less. Months ago we said that the question for the people of New York to decide was, whether TWEED should rule them from Albany or serve them at Sing Sing. They seem to be in a fair way of satisfactorily solving their riddle.

SHOULD the new apportionment bill, which passed the House a day or two ago, pass the Senate also, it will nip in the bud the present hopes of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico for admission into the Union of States; a clause in the bill providing that no new State shall be admitted without sufficient population for at least one representative, the ratio of representation being fixed at 137,000, instead of 127,000, as at present. The increase of members provided for is forty, making a Congress of two hundred and eighty-three. Under the new bill the New England States, which now have twenty-seven members, will have twenty-six; the representation of the three Middle States is increased from sixty to sixty-five; the thirteen Western States gain twenty-three, running up from eighty to one hundred and three; while the border and late slave States, except Missouri, go up from seventy-six to eighty-nine; the increase being due to the incorporation of the colored population in the representative elements. In the present Congress the Eastern and Middle States have eighty-seven members, while the West has eighty. Should the bill become a law, they will have ninety-one, to one hundred and three in the West. Together, the West and South will possess between two-thirds and three-fourths of the Congressional representation.

EVERYBODY who is at all interested in the good name of the Republic abroad and the honest conduct of our financial and business affairs at home, will be pleased to learn that what is hoped may be the death blow of the Erie Railroad ring is about to be dealt, and that next year will probably witness the rescue of that great artery of trade from the corrupt control of the men who have bankrupted it and made its very mention odious. The return from Madrid of our Minister to Spain is a prelude to the declaration of war against FISK and GOULD instead of the land of the Hidalgoes. He has been retained by a combination of the English stockholders of Erie, acting in conjunction with the MCHENRY party of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, for the purpose of prosecuting their claims against the Erie directory, and will at once take charge of their affairs in the important litigations now pending. The fight, it is said, will be short, sharp and decisive. On Friday last 17,202 out of the 60,000 English shares virtually confiscated by the confederate trio, were restored, by order of court, and it looks as though the remainder would not be long in forthcoming. The return of Gen. SICKLES, and the late purchase by the MCHENRY party of the Atlantic and Great Western, are now explained.

THE favorable and hopeful character of the recent bulletins concerning the condition of the Prince of Wales, will give general satisfaction to the people of the United States. The universal joy of the English people at the prospect of the Prince's restoration to health furnishes a singular commentary on the conclusions reached by so many journals on this side of the water, that his death would result in a political revolution, and the immediate formation of a republic. That there is a considerable and continuously increasing anti-monarchical sentiment in England is not to be doubted, but the tender sympathy evinced by all classes and conditions of people toward the royal family in their affliction, proves that it is by no means of the violent and insurrectionary character which has been claimed. Hardly anything can be more touching or beautiful than the hushed and tearful respect with which the whole people of that country gathered, as it were, around the mother ministering at the bedside of her sick son. Should the Prince live to read the obituaries that have been written of him, let us hope that he may not forget the lessons they convey. The feeling called forth by his illness is most honorable to the humanity of the British people. Plucked back to this life from that other world on whose confines he so long hovered, it is to be trusted that he may become every way worthy of the interest and affection which have been manifested toward him, walk in the footsteps of his honorable father, wear "the white lily of a blameless life," and—monarch of others—reverence his own conscience as King.

As a general thing, the fewer laws there are on the statute books, the more throughly and faithfully are they likely to be enforced. Parsdoxical as it may seem, the world is governed at once too little and too much. Our legislative archives are piled with acts and ordinances declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something or other which had far better been left to the regulation of events themselves. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that Legislatures, State or National, are bound to provide panaceas for every real or imagined ill or evil which may afflict or threaten to afflict the body politic. A few plain, positive enactments, expressed with straightforward clearness, and enforced with impartial vigor and determination, would yield, there is reason to think, a good deal better and more desirable outcome than is derived from the present propensity of legislative bodies to make regulations and ordainments for every matter under the sun. While, therefore, no one is likely for a moment to impugn the motive of Mr. HOAR in calling up for consideration in Congress his last year's bill providing for the establishment of a Labor Commission, it is nevertheless to be hoped that the proposition may be promptly and decisively defeated. However it may be in other countries, where the masses are shut out from the ownership of land, where political power is transmitted by hereditary descent, whereby the few are educated, and the many are doomed to ignorance, and rich men in reality grind the faces of the poor—yet in this country, where no such grievances exist—where the rail-splitter or the tanner of yesterday may become the President of to-morrow, and, as a rule, the only limits set to a man's elevation and advancement are such as inhere in his own habit or organization—all questions relating to capital and labor, wages and divisions of profits, hours of employment, or matters of similar import, may be safely left for adjustment in the hands of those whom they especially affect and concern.

CHAMPIONS TO BE FEARED.

In nothing did General GRANT in his recent message more fully command the approbation of the country than the frankness with which he referred to the shortcomings of subordinate officials, and the necessity for early and searching scrutiny in the interest of retrenchment and reform. So far from pretending that there had been no unfaithfulness, he promptly admitted that there had been much of it, and he did so to illustrate the necessity of Civil Service Reform, more especially to condemn the practice of "indorsing" applications without regard to the fitness of applicants,—a practice to which, we understand him to refer, as inflicting on the country, far beyond any other single cause, what has been and must ever be the natural outcome of incompetency and dishonesty.

We need not say that there are Republicans who join the Democrats against General GRANT and his administration, ostensibly because there have been defalcations, the total of which, however, considering the sum handled, is below any previous administration. We need not say that there is a decided difference between conspiring to defeat General GRANT's nomination and election and reforming the Civil Service, and it does not look well for Senators who pretend to be sticklers for such reform to seize upon the recommendations in the Message, and the reasons in support thereof, as arguments against the President himself. If it had been reform and not hostility to General GRANT, that actuated them, they would have promptly supported his efforts, instead of joining the Democrats, whose history precludes the idea of reform. It was the expert straddling of a hobby to gratify personal animosity and accomplish a hostile and wholly inconsistent purpose, and this is the attitude Senators TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and others, we think, appear in before the country, their efforts during the past week to procure the appointment of a so-called Retrenchment and Reform Committee. Nor do Senators MORTON, CONKLING and the majority, who, without much thought, it is fair to presume, in caucus and in the Senate, went with them to the end of virtually suppressing the inquiry recommended by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, appear to a much better advantage. Without intending it, perhaps, they appeared to fear inquiry, and acted as though there were reasons for repressing it—which was as bad as the hostile purpose of TRUMBULL and his associates. Senator WILSON thought it was worse, and so, as the wiser GRANT man, so to speak, he voted for the TRUMBULL proposition. As we read in Republican journals, this is the average sentiment, indicated as much by the silence of some as the utterances of others. As we said a few days ago, it was proper to oppose the setting up of a piece of machinery to be run in the interest of the Democratic party, whether by dissatisfied Republicans alone or jointly with Democratic leaders. No one will dispute the right of Republicans to dissent from Gen. GRANT's renomination. To labor for some other Republican is as much their right as it is the right of supporters of Gen. GRANT to labor for him—but not by leaguing with the Democrats and perverting facts and arguments which should be referred to only in praise of Gen. GRANT, so as to assist in a hostile object. In circumventing this scheme, there was manifested little tact or wisdom, and we presume that Senators MORTON and CONKLING realize this now. They seemed to think and act as though, since the "anti-GRANT" Senators had proposed a thing, it must necessarily be denied, not perceiving what ludicrously would be put in the hands of their opponents. Certainly Gen. GRANT's friends should not hesitate to go as far in the direction of inquiry for reform as he does; and it is apparent now that the Republican Senatorial caucus should have done just this. Perhaps after all they intended nothing else, but were simply unfortunate in their manner! If there is anything to cover up, which we do not believe, then TRUMBULL and company have the advantage, for the truth will not be smothered. If there is nothing to cover up (and Gen. GRANT fears nothing), then it was the worst sort of blundering to act or seem to act as though there was.

General GRANT is wiser and stronger than these Senatorial champions. He courts investigation, and fears no consequences. If Senators have grounds for specific charges; if, as has been intimated, grounds exist for suspecting that persons near the President, perhaps in the White House even, are mixed up with matters and things which will not bear the light of day, it is presumed that the fact can be shown, and we are confident that if shown General GRANT himself would be first and foremost in applying to reformatory discipline.

The difference between an inquiry for retrenchment and reform and setting up a machine for grinding out a Presidential candidate is apparent; and the difference between a fair and square investigation for honest ends looking to the general welfare, and a piece of caucus machinery labeled one thing but practically another, is quite as apparent. Taken all in all, it is probable that if the experience of the past week is to be frequently repeated, the friends of Gen. GRANT have more to fear from MORTON and CONKLING and their followers than from TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and their Democratic coworkers.

THE trouble in the colored Republic of Liberia, to which we sometime ago referred, is said to have assumed a serious aspect. Some months since a loan was negotiated in England for the purpose of constructing railroads in Liberia to open up the country to European trade and native enterprise. It is now charged that President ROYE and his son have misappropriated upwards of two hundred thousand dollars worth of these bonds, and it is further stated that they have been arrested and lodged in prison. A manifesto has been issued by the chiefs of the Executive Committee, charging him with these and other offenses, among which are that he has invaded the courts of justice, assumed to dictate the selection of jurors, declared the people in a state of rebellion, and attempted to escape to foreign countries. For these alleged crimes the people, in their sovereign capacity, have assumed to depose him from the office of President, the government meanwhile being temporarily conducted by a Chief Executive Committee, consisting of three members.

AT the time we write, no fresh developments in France indicate the approach of that change in the government which the sensational dispatch of a few days ago warned the outside world to expect. In fact, there is good reason to think that that dispatch was the concoction of the Paris correspondent of a New York newspaper, which, in its insane ambition, is not ashamed to

"Angle hourly for surprise,
And bate the book with prodigies and lies."

But let us discriminate and be just. The journal in question, like many others, has no confidence in the stability of the THIERS republic, and is, no doubt, in daily expectation of some change, decided if not violent. If some change of the kind is to take place, the New York *Feu Follet* hopes to make a good thing out of the revolution, by establishing a reputation for keen political or rather historical foresight, a quality in which it is at present notoriously deficient. Quite possibly its Paris correspondent sent such a dispatch as the one referred to, and he may have fancied that he saw signs sufficient to warrant a prediction of the kind he made. His error consisted in giving it the form of a positive announcement of events known to have been prearranged.

MOST readers will remember that the Chinese Government, after the Tien-Tsin massacre, dispatched an Embassy to France to apologize for or explain the affair, or, at any rate, to make its peace with the French Emperor. This Embassy arrived in France in the midst of the German war—indeed, only a few days after the battle of Sedan. It would not have found the Government to which it was accredited in a condition less favorable to impress it with the folly or wrong of which the Chinese had been guilty. The Emperor was a prisoner and Paris was besieged. Directed to Tours as the actual seat of French power, the Chinese found the city in violent excitement in daily expectation of the arrival of the Prussians, and the Government of Defense had fled to Bordeaux. Arrived at Bordeaux, and about to be introduced to GAMBETTA, the Mandarins were again put out, as just then the capitulation of Paris took place, followed by the convocation of the National Assembly and the removal of the Government to Versailles. The Celestials, weary of their search, then set out for Pekin where arrived, says a Frenchman, "they declared to the chief the Celestial Empire that in spite of the six months of travel and search they had not succeeded in laying hand on the French Government." Of course, the effect of this failure must have been very disastrous to French prestige in the East, and with the purpose of counteracting it as much as possible, the French Government has determined to send M. BERTHEMY as ambassador extraordinary to China. M. BERTHEMY was long French representative in Washington.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Out in Marion county, Iowa, last week, a farmer butchered a hog and got some blood on his coat sleeve, and when he went into the stable to hitch up his mules, they smelled the blood and became furious, raving and snorting, and attacked him with great violence, like wild animals, striking and kicking and biting with all their might. They inflicted a severe wound on his head, and doubtless would have killed him had he not crawled under the manger, where they could not reach him. He was finally rescued from his dangerous situation; but the mules continued so enraged that for a number of days no person ventured to attempt to unharness them. The mules had always been perfectly gentle and docile before.

The Germans are experimenting in guns again. As a result they have perfected a more murderous weapon than the Needle gun, with which they propose to arm cavalry and rifle regiments. These, with the 500,000 chassepots taken from the French, and the old needle guns, are held up to the gaze of Russia or any other country that desires a fight.

A new method of cutting glass, by means of a jet of sand and steam, bids fair to be susceptible of many remarkable applications. It is found that beautiful figures may be wrought upon the surface of the glass with the greatest facility, and at an expense far below the ordinary mode of grinding. It will probably revolutionize the whole matter of ornamentation in the manufacture of glassware.

Some idea of the rapidity with which our China and Japan trade is growing may be gathered from the fact that last year 1,700,000 pounds of tea was received at San Francisco from Pacific steamers, and this year 15,000,000 pounds.

The Japanese Mikado, in pursuance of his policy to popularize his government, lately appeared in the streets of Yeddo, driven in an English carriage, four-in-hand, with only four running footmen. Subsequently, he walked out unattended, and has issued an imperial order forbidding the performance of obeisances and ceremonies formerly prescribed by law on those who met the Mikado face to face, or were passed by his official emblems.

The latest investigations and analyses show that the supposed tin ore of Ogden, Utah, is merely gneiss or granite rock, occurring not in veins but in masses and in open quarries on the side of a metamorphic mountain. This rock contains a little magnetic iron ore, hornblende, feldspar, quartz, iron pyrites and brown garnet. This is thought to be final for the present on the question of tin in the Rocky Mountains.

Adopting as a basis the duties paid on diamonds in the United States, and adding to that the value of other precious stones, such as rubies, emeralds, &c., the aggregate worth of unmounted gems sold yearly in the United States reaches about ten millions of dollars.

An enterprising dry goods merchant in New York is advertising his wares by giving free promenade concerts every evening from seven to nine o'clock. His store is thronged nightly.

A woman in Indianapolis, a few days since, loaned a neighbor twenty-five dollars, taking a sewing machine as security for payment of the debt. Shortly after the transaction the woman was arrested for peddling goods in town, without a license, the complaint being made by the party to whom the money was loaned. The loaner lost both money and security.

An Amherst Sophomore has devised a new way of telling bad news. He writes home to his father, "I came near losing thirty-seven dollars last week." Anxious parent writes back that he is thankful the money was not lost, and wants to know "how near." By return mail, "came within one of it—lost thirty-six."

A Quaker's advice to his son on his wedding day: "When thee weds a country girl let them to keep thy eyes wide open; now that thou art married, I tell thee to keep them half shut."

During the present year the exportations of wheat from Oregon to Europe have amounted to $500,000 worth.

A very odd case has occurred in Gloucester county New Jersey. About six weeks since a member of, the Catholic Church at Swedesboro died, and was buried in the churchyard in a lot owned by the widow. Prior to his death the deceased had been derelict in his religious duties and the priest ordered the remains to be removed from the burial grounds. This was done at night and the corpse buried outside the ground. This having been ascertained a party of the friends of the deceased again dug up the body and replaced it in the original grave. On the following Sunday such of the party as belonged to the Catholic Church were expelled by the priest. The grand jury of Gloucester have now indicted the priest and his coadjutors as resurrectionists, and he, in retaliation, is about to bring suits for trespass against those who replaced the body in the burial ground.

A new feature in the Woman's Rights movement presents itself in Spain. Heretofore the men of Spain have nearly monopolized all the honor and glory attending the performances in the bull-ring, but now two young ladies, feeling the wrongs of their sex and burning for distinction, have entered the arena at Madrid and have slain not less than three roaring, wild and dangerous bulls. What next in the way of advance?

Among the many successes under the British Government is one connected with journalism—the editorship of the London *Gazette*, a semi-weekly paper which has for two hundred years been the official organ for all legal advertising. The salary is worth about $4,000. Some time since it was mooted to abolish this office, but Mr. Gladstone said that it was right and proper to reserve it as a means of rewarding gentlemen of the press who have rendered important service to the Government. Mr. Thomas Walker, late of the *Daily News*, now holds the appointment.

YEARS ago, a thing of beauty was said to be a joy forever, but in this age the tricks and artifices practiced by women, horse-dealers, bird-fanciers, and other trades, have raised such a deplorable condition of doubt and distrust, that even "the white and red which nature's sweet and cunning hand lai(n)d," is believed to be due to paint, while every bird's feathers are suspected of wearing false plumage. Some time ago an Englishman sent three canary birds to a competitive exhibition, where they were subject to various tests, such as acids and alkalies, in consequence of the unnatural brightness and beauty of their color. Feathers were also plucked out of them, and the owner was requested to leave them for a month to see if the new feathers would be of the same hue as those of which they had been deprived. He declined this offer, and the birds were pronounced disqualified for the exhibition on the ground that their color was unnaturally beautiful. The much maligned birds subsequently each took a prize at another competitive canary exhibition, however, though even on the occasion they were viewed with suspicion owing to the supernatural beauty of their color, and were again subjected to certain chemical tests. Ought not this to teach women who sail under false colors a lesson as to their duty?

IT IS now said to be a foregone conclusion that the interest on the South Carolina State bonds, which falls due on the first of January next, will not be paid. This is the natural and legitimate result of Ku-Klux insurrection on the one hand, and of an extravagant, dishonest administration on the other, and is not at all surprising or unexpected. The old bonds, it is reported, will be included in this repudiation, which is caused by the exhausted condition of the Treasury, and the inability to raise any more money on the credit of the State. The Senatorial Committee recently appointed to investigate the financial operations of the State officers, have reported that there has been an illegal issue of bonds to the amount of six millions of dollars. Where this money has gone to, or to whose fingers it has stuck, will probably never be discovered; but the bankruptcy, which it is to be hoped may be only temporary, into which the State is plunged, is another trumpet-tongued admonition to the people to put down lawlessness with an iron hand, and to entrust political power and patronage only to those whom they know to be faithful and upright.

A SINGULAR controversy has arisen between the Governors of North Carolina and Florida. It appears that Governor Caldwell, of the former State, some time ago issued a requisition for the capture of Milton S. Littlefield, who was described as a fugitive from justice and then in Florida. This document being shown to Governor Reed, of Florida, he declared that it was not in conformity with the act of Congress, and refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of Littlefield. Whereupon Governor Caldwell has issued a proclamation of $5,000 to any person who will arrest the said Littlefield and deliver him in the State of North Carolina. To this proclamation Governor Reed responds by offering a reward of $5,000 for the arrest and delivery of any person kidnapping or attempt to kidnap, or take from the State, the person of the said Littlefield.

IT IS reported that the Pope, who utterly repudiates the idea of reconciliation with Victor Emanuel and the new order of things which the accomplishment of Italian Unity has brought about, comforts himself for the loss of his temporal power, by devoting a large portion of his time to playing billiards, in which he is said to have grown particularly skilful since Rome ceased to be an Imperial city. Cardinal Antonelli is reported to have recently declared that adversity had so much improved the stroke of His Holiness, that, should he be driven from the Eternal city, he would probably become the best billiard player in all Europe. It is a pity that the old man, with such an eye and hand, should so obstinately persist in refusing to take his cue from the drift and purpose of the age in which he dwells.

THE fruit trade of St. Joseph forms one of the most important items in the commerce of that growing city. It is estimated that the total shipment of peaches during the past season, by water alone, did not fall short of 500,000 packages. In addition to this there were shipped 41,700 packages of strawberries, 48,134 of blackberries, 22,072 of raspberries, 50,000 barrels of apples, and 45,000 baskets of pears. The total value of these foots up to over half a million dollars. Add to this the shipments by rail, and also the exports of grapes, cherries, plums, currants, tomatoes, vegetables and other products of the region and the sum total of fruit shipments from St. Joseph will represent little less than a million dollars.

LETTER FROM COL. A. K. McCLURE.

His Views of Politics and Things. Set Forth with Reference to His Becoming a Candidate in the Fourth Senatorial District.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1871.

Col. P. R. Freas, Editor Germantown Telegraph.

MY DEAR SIR: I was absent from home for some days and missed your paper of the 6th inst. Since my return my attention has been called to your leading editorial of that date, in which you discuss my position as a possible candidate for State Senator in the Fourth District, and state that you and the people of the district would "be glad to hear" from me on the subject of President GRANT's renomination. My assumed preference for another than Grant as the next Republican standard bearer, is treated as a difficulty in the way of my election to the Senate.

For the kind and quite too flattering notice you took of my humble public services in the past, I thank you, and permit me to say in all candor that I have not proposed myself as a candidate for the vacant Senatorship, and will not do so. The strongest personal considerations make any political position undesirable to me. If imposed upon me as a public duty, I should accept it upon the principle that no citizen can honorably refuse public service when fairly required of him; but, as such duties are not common in these days of machine politics, I feel that I am not likely to be interrupted in my wish for continued retirement.

I cannot controvert your statement that the people of the district are "overwhelmingly in favor of the renomination of GRANT," for I am not advised on the subject. Thus far, I believe, they have not given any formal, or even informal expression of their choice. If I were called upon to represent their wishes as to the Presidency in a nominating convention, I should faithfully reflect their preference or return their trust to them: but, as an humble individual, I prefer adherence to my own convictions of political duties to the approval of even so intelligent and patriotic a constituency as the people of the Fourth District. If not to prefer Grant as the next Republican nominee would make me "seem rather ridiculous" as a Senatorial candidate, or interpose "difficulties in the way," I am not eligible.

What the Presidential preference of a citizen has to do with the election of a State Senator any more than the preferences of the people in their section of their preachers or wives have to do with the same subject, I do not comprehend; but I assume it is so, because you say it is so. Accepting your premises as correct, could a stronger reason be given for the inflexible limitation of the Presidential tenure to a single term? A State legislator is presumed to be selected to discharge certain specific duties. The ambition of national candidates, or the distribution of the patronage and plunder of the National Government, do not come within the scope of his public powers or duties. He is the custodian of the interests of his district and of the State to be affected by legislation. He has no voice, no power beyond any other citizen or equal character in controlling Presidential nominations, and those who would erect such new standards of eligibility, overlooking all the legitimate and vital purposes of legislation, must do it in defiance to the arbitrary exactions of power, and not in deference to enlightened public opinion.

The Republican party is the party of liberal and patriotic progress. It has its wisely constituted tribunals to decide upon its candidates and its policy, and this defines the duty of all. Until the supreme authority of the organization is invoked to reconcile its conflicting views and preferences, the utmost freedom of conviction and expression as to men and measures has heretofore been claimed and conceded as the prerogative of the humblest as well as of the greatest of its advocates. That it seems not to be so now, is one of the most significant and dangerous signs of the times—dangerous to the Republican party, and, therefore, dangerous to the country. The administration, chosen by the Republican organization, that resents honest Republican criticism, and enforces its power and purpose to defy the popular judgment, and either is a crime against the nation. Under our government men in official pursuits, from the highest to the lowest, are but the servants, not the masters of the people.

I do not prefer President Grant's renomination. It is confessed that the Republicans have many men who would be more competent, and, at least, equally faithful in the first civil office of the Government; and I believe that they would much better maintain the unity and purity of the organization. Believing it, I deem it my right and my duty to say so. When the accepted authority of the party declares me to be mistaken I can cheerfully defer to it.

The Republican party has been in power in the nation, State and city for many years. We had a faithless, accidental Presidential for a time, and our city has had a Democratic executive; but the practical power of government has been uninterruptedly Republican. If Republican criticism of Republican administration is an offense, why is the cry for reform not silenced? It comes from our own long-bearing people, and not from the enemy, and it arraigns Republican, not Democratic misrule. It comes up to Congress from every section of the country, for relief from oppressive taxes, from wasteful expenditures, from peculation and profligacy, and from swarms of arrogant and unsocial officials, whose chief employment seems to be to instruct the party which must support the crimes of trust and profit, from President down to alderman. It comes up to our Legislature from all parts of the State, and demands fundamental limitations as the only source of public safety. It comes up from the press and people of this city, as with one voice, to save private property and public credit.

These are not the complaints of disappointed ambition, but the faithful criticism of sincere men, seeking to perfect and preserve their own inheritance. Why do not propose political revolution? Why aim to employ the Republican organization for the proper instrumentality to correct the patent and oppressive evils it has tolerated. With a system of barter and sale of Federal appointments that prostitutes the civil service to the advancement of partisan ends; with a system of State legislation that is a running sore and a standing reproach, and with our crushing city taxes and debt, which are increasing without visible benefits to the people, the men who would maintain Republican ascendency must remember that "faithful are the wounds of a friend."

It appears to be on the threshold of a systematic reform in our State government. It has long been settled by the Democratic party that it can only make politics a trade. What fruits the people will gather for their efforts, next February, will soon decide. I am hopeful that a Republican Congress will not too long delay obedience to the imperative demand for civil service reform, and for the complete exercise of the supreme civil authority of the Government. I need not say that I feel no concern in Philadelphia—not the shadow of a mockery, but the substance that will dethrone the spoilsmen. It will come through the Republican organization, as it should, unless the already seeds of foreign ascendance of the people is taught that forbearance must cease to be a virtue.

In these various channels of power—the nation, State and city—fearless Republican criticism has given the Republican organization the opportunity to vindicate its fame and attest the integrity and patriotism of its people. It stands to-day in a party of honest convictions and sublime achievements; but the time is at hand when judicious and positive reform must become its accepted and avowed policy, or it must dim the lustre of its noblest deeds by self-invited destruction.

I have frankly complied with your request to hear from me. If what I have said places me beyond the range of a Senatorial election I can have no personal regrets, for it will but deny me what I do not want, and I have performed my duty as I understand it.

Very truly yours,
A. K. MCCLURE.

PERSONAL.

MRS. H. R. Stone has turned artist, and has presented a picture painted by herself to the Boston fair for dumb animals.

Victor Emanuel cannot be persuaded to visit London because he has a presentiment that he will die in the English capital.

And now it is said that Disrali has been baptised as a Roman Catholic by Archbishop Manning.

Gambetta has not yet fully recovered his health, but, says a correspondent, his discourse is as passionate, cutting, superb as ever, an eloquence of constant electric shocks, a voice of iron and fire, which, when excited, wounds and hurts, insults and scoffs everything, and from all sides of the tribunal the visitors lean over to contemplate his stern, majestic Meridional type, the one organ for illustrious eye, thick hair, accentuated profile, large shoulders and trembling lips.

The speaker of the British House of Commons receives a salary of $25,000 and on retirement is always created a vis count and has a pension of $20,000 which on his death passes to his eldest son.

Miss Mary H. Graves, a pupil of the Rev. Olympia Brown, was ordained a pastor of the Unitarian Church at Mansfield, Mass., last week. The lady is the first who has entered the Unitarian ministry in Massachusetts, and the second in the whole denomination, Mrs. Celia Burleigh being the first.

Isaac Pitman, of phonographic fame, lives in Bath, England, and besides attending to his paper, the *Phonetic Journal*, owns and conducts a large printing establishment. He is a leading member of temperance, anti-tobacco, vegetarian and Swedenborgian societies.

The Empress Eugenie is spending a short time at Gibraltar previous to her return to Chiselhurst.

It is said that Spurgeon, the celebrated English preacher, has received ten offers of marriage within a year.

The closing scene at the execution of Ware in Philadelphia, last week is described as follows: Every hat was taken off and many persons kneeled upon the cold ground as the Rev. Mr. Hetsler prayed for mercy. Mr. Cameron, one of his guards, followed, making the last prayer. The scene in the cage was repeated. The Sheriff and his deputies, with the clergymen, gathered around once more and begged Ware to give some sign of repentance. It was useless, and finally Sheriff Fredericks said, "For the last time, John, won't you, on my account, offer just one word of prayer?" Ware spoke for the first time since the previous evening, and said in a tone which reached no one's ears but the Sheriff's: "I've damned him." And so he died. His arms and legs were strapped and the black cap drawn over his eyes, Ware standing passively through the preparations and not moving or changing a feature.

THE Washington *Chronicle* states that General Schenck, our Minister to England, has satisfactorily executed his purpose with reference to the Treaty of Washington, and regarding his personal interest here as imperative, has requested the President to name a successor and call him home. The New York *Times* says and professes to have information of a similar character. It is, therefore, fair to presume that his acceptance of the position of Director of the Emma Mining Company was not made until he had intimated to the Government his intention to resign and his wish to be relieved.

MR. WILLIAM E. DODGE, now traveling in Europe, writes to remind his countrymen how closely the doings of this country are watched in Europe, and how much evil things as the Tammany frauds do abroad. He says that if the members of the Tammany ring escape justice, and continue to flaunt their ill-gotten plunder in the faces of our citizens, the American idea of popular government will lose much of power in other lands; and adds that the loss which has resulted from the Erie scandal alone, in depreciating our railroad securities abroad, has already amounted to millions of dollars.

THE Philadelphia Board of Brokers appointed a committee to inquire into the failure of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, Jr. The committee reports that it finds Mr. Yerkes' transactions to have been free from any color of fraud or intent to deceive, and he is regarded by the committee as a victim of unfortunate circumstances which conspired to defeat his reasonable expectations of success. Had his ventures turned out well, he would now stand higher than he ever did in public esteem; but, having failed in his schemes of profit, he suffers the penalty of defeat.

MR. S. N. PIKE has been giving the coal question his attention at Cincinnati, with the following result, as reported by the *Commercial*:

"It is his judgment that the thing to do is to organize a coal company for mining and shipping, with a capital of one million dollars, at least, and with it perpetually smash the Ring. The Kanawha Valley, perhaps, furnishes the most accessible mining region. Mr. Pike will take a large amount of stock. We believe that, with a week's well directed work, the million wanted in this enterprise might be subscribed."

A BILL was recently passed by the Georgia Legislature giving a wife a powerful action against a party selling liquor or anything else to her husband while drunk, and allowing the proceeds of the fine to go to the wife; whereupon a Democratic member remarked, "Now I can afford to get married, for my wife can easily support the family on the dues I bring her."

THE New York *Times* says: The bank officers in the Clearing House who renounced his supercedure, day before yesterday, will no doubt feel disappointed that Callender has been allowed to resign in place of being turned out; but this feeling, we beg to assure them, may be quantified by the prospect that the Comptroller of the Currency himself will soon be compelled to leave office.

THE New York *Times*, in its financial column, regrets that Bank Examiner Callender "has been suffered to resign in place of being peremptorily dismissed from a trust which we have good reason to believe has been shamefully abused since the inception of the infamous gold conspiracy of September, 1869."

Peril and Precaution.

This is a season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out. There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced, the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direst foe, malaria, is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity of the blood, this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the spirits, this exhilirant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can so much be said of any other medicine—or rather, can so much be proved for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

DRY GOODS.

Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).
Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3, 1872.

Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Moral Training of Cadets.

For Circulars apply to U. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

PROPOSALS.

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO.

To Bridge Builders and Contractors.

The Directors of the Tripartite Bridge Company are prepared to receive Proposals for the Construction and Erection of a Tripartite Bridge at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers.

Specifications can be seen and full information obtained at the Office of ROBINSON BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue. Forms of Proposal, on which forms alone offers must be made, can be obtained at the office, and must be returned not later than the 26th of January, 1872. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID ROBINSON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS

Will be received by the undersigned, until TUESDAY, December 19th, 1871, for

Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Furniture and Carpets for the New City Hall.

The work to be done according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the office of J. W. KERR, Architect, No. 80 Fourth avenue.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

THOMAS STEEL,
Secretary of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a City Hall.
Pittsburgh, December 14, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SATLER & CO., was dissolved on December 1st, 1871, on account of the property owned by said firm having been sold to Macklosell, Hemphill & Co.

M. SATLER,
F. KERSUIT,
C. VAN BUREN.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
The Partnership existing between J. M. GAZZAM, JOHN SHANNON and WM. H. LOWE, under the firm name of GAZZAM & CO., was dissolved November 15th, 1871.

J. M. GAZZAM,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
PITTSBURGH.
OFFICES, No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

GRAND OPENING
OF THE
50 CENT
BAZAAR,
NO. 15 SIXTH ST.,
(OLD ST. CLAIR),
On Saturday, December 16th.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND EXAMINE THE BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF GOODS ON EXHIBITION AT THIS PLACE.

HAVING DIRECT CONNECTION WITH AGENCIES ESTABLISHED IN ALL THE MANUFACTURING CITIES IN THE EAST, WE DEFY COMPETITION, AND ARE ENABLED TO GIVE THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS. GOODS WHICH ARE MARKETED AT $1 50 AND $2 00, WE ARE SELLING AT THE UNIFORM PRICE OF

FIFTY CENTS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR STOCK OF

TOYS,
Crying Dolls with Hair,
AND
FANCY GOODS.
SPECIALTY,
CLOCKS,
All of which can be Purchased at the Uniform Price of Only
50 CENTS,
AT THE
50 Cent Bazaar,
No. 15 Sixth Street,
(LATE ST. CLAIR,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ELI WICOFF,
Of Allegheny county, Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his deb

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LISBON, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887, First Mortgage on Railroad, Depot, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, December 16, 1871.

The more prominent features of the local loan market during the past week have been a very general scarcity of money with the banks and loan houses, and considerable pressure on them for accommodations in the shape of discounts. Whilst there has been every disposition shown to customers and depositors to do the very best for them their condition would dictate, yet many applicants were not spplied. One cause which operated against any favorable change, was the expectation that the National Banks would soon be called upon for a statement of their condition, and a rigid course has been maintained all along. And there is much difficulty experienced by business houses in making collections. Money in payment of accounts due is coming in very tardily, and little or no improvement is expected until after the first of the New Year.

The suspension of three national banks in New York—the Eighth, Ocean and Union Square—caused a good deal of excitement in financial circles of the metropolis, and considerable uneasiness and distrust generally. The leading forces of the clique who seem to exert the control of the money market, have succeeded in creating very high rates for money, and extra commissions of 1-32, 1-16 and 1-8 added. This makes the carrying of stocks on a margin very heavy and expensive, and is the almost certain precursor of a break in the prices of stocks, although it has been stoutly resisted from day to day. It is thought there is much of an artificial character in the present stringency of the New York money market. The character of the bank statement to-day is considered unfavorable, although there is a gain over last week in the legal tender reserve. There is a heavy decrease in deposits. The increase in specie reflects the heavy disbursements of the Treasury in the settlement of the "Walfad" claim. Although gold was hammered down until it touched 109, yet it has shown a marked resistance and a firm undertone. The large amounts of gold coming on the market on the first of the new year may be gobbled up at as low a figure as possible, preparatory to another upward movement, which may then be inaugurated.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 16, 1871.	10:30 M.	11:15 M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
C. & H.	92¼	92¼	92	92	92
Del. Sep.	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Mich. Cent.	129	129	129	129	129
Mich. Sou.	90	90	90	90	90¼
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ill. Cent.	126	126	126	126	126
C. & A. Pfd.	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Rock Island	97	97	97	97	97
Pitts. & Ft. W.	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Ft. Wayne	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chic. & Alton	116	116	116	116	116
do. Pfd.					
Union Pacific	26½	26¾	27	27	27
Wabash	51	51	51	51	51
Canton	57	57	57	57	57
Cumberland	34	34	34	34	34
Pacific Mail	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Western Union	84	84	84	84	84
Wells, F. Ex.	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Adams Ex.	64	64	64	64	64
U. S. Ex.	50	50	50	50	50
American Ex.	57	57	57	57	57
New York Cent.	109½	109½	109½	109½	109½
Gold	109	109	109	109	109

The *Financial Chronicle*, of Saturday, says: "The stability of the money market in face of the excitement and troubles of the past week furnishes a new proof of the substantial soundness of our Clearing House system. Still, several circumstances have combined to give a new impetus to the rates, and yesterday there was considerable stringency. The effect of this is the shipment of greenbacks to the interior, which is going on with considerable rapidity. The South and West are drawing this week their center larger amounts than usual, and the bank statement will doubtless reflect this movement to-day. It may be doubted whether the currency begins to return here, and meanwhile the banks in metropolitan centers are compelled to meet accommodations to their dealers. And as the activity of the demand is kept up, while the supply of loanable funds is falling, some degree of stringency could scarcely fail to develop itself, even if there were no official means put in operation to increase it."

—At Philadelphia the *Inquirer* says: There was a moderate activity in the stock market, and the leading shares recovered in a degree from the sharp decline of Thursday, the result of combination of those over anxious to sell came the usual reaction. Bottom once reached buyers again trooped in, and with free purchases values rapidly appreciated. Even the most enthusiastic "bulls" have no faith in the future of the market. In the nature of things the end of the year is too near at hand for a permanent advance, and the experience of the past two months has taught the operators on both sides of the market that they few persons are prepared to be hold on to stocks for large advances.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58½
Philadelphia and Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	44¾
Catawissa preferred	44¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134¾
Schuylkill Navigation	21¾
Reading	97½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well improved pittsburgh notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

December 16.—Since the date of our last review Rio advices per telegram to the 23d November have been received. The news is favorably interpreted by holders, and has imparted a firmer, and more cheerful tone to the market, which previous to its receipt was extremely dull and somewhat heavy. There has, however, been no decided reval of prices, though we remark a better inquiry to-day than for some time past, and we have only to report in the week sales of some 3,000 to 4,000 bags Rio from second hands at prices within our range of quotations. The market at the close may be written strong at our figures below, though before the receipt of the Rio news, holders, in order to effect sales as we would have been obliged to have made a concession of ½ to ¾c from these figures. We quote Rio, in bond, at 18¾a 18¾ cents for fair cargoes, 16¼@16¾ cents for good do, and 16¾@17c for prime do., all gold, though at present quotations must be considered nominal. The receipts this week have been 5,000 bags Rio per Emily Agnes; 1,000 bags do per "Aquidneck," and the stock to-day in first hands is about 13,000 bags. We give below the Rio quotations:

[BY TELEGRAM R. WRIGHT & CO.'S TELEGRAM.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 22, 1871.

Purchases Coffee for United States since	71,500 bags
November 6 to 22	29,000 bags
Cleared for United States, Atlantic ports.	71,000 bags
Cleared for United States, Gulf ports.	29,000 bags
Loading for United States	28,500 bags
Stock	110,000 bags
Price of American 10⅜	8700
Exchange 24¾d.	
Flour—Richmond	22,000
Flour—Baltimore	21,000

American.

Printing Cloths.

The *Providence Journal* says: Market firm but quiet. Goods are delivered on contract as fast as made. The following are the sales for the week:

2,000 pieces, 56x60, 6¾c.
2,000 pieces, 56x64, 7¼c, seconds, on hand.
2,500 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, seconds, on hand.
1,500 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, extra, on hand.
5,500 pieces, 64x64, 7¾c, extra, on hand.
9,000 pieces, 64x64, 7¼c, January, February and March.

27,500 pieces.

At the corresponding week of 1870, 64x64, 7½c; average price of 1870, 64x64, 7½c. Middling cotton in New York one year ago was 15¾c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, December 16, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather has moderated in a good degree, but as yet it has no effect upon the ice-bound rivers. The week closes on a dull market, if we except the holiday preparations, in which line there is considerable animation, and a good trade is anticipated for the coming two weeks. Since the closing of navigation the receipts of grain, flour, potatoes, apples, etc., have fallen off, and those having stocks on hand are disposed to hold for higher figures, though as yet we have heard of no advance in the prices. There is a steady demand for bacon and provisions. The grocery market is reported rather dull. Butter and eggs are scarce and in demand.

The following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance is charged:

ASHES.—Leading houses quote as follows: Soda ash refined 4½@4¾c; common 4at¼c; potash 9¼@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₩ lb.

APPLES.—Receipts 165 bbls. The stock is being fast reduced, and the tendency of prices upwards; sales common to good at $2 50@3 00; choice fancy $3 50@4 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER.—We are reported a fair demand for choice at 60@65c ₩ gallon; medium 50@55c.

BUTTER.—Receipts 57 packages. The supply of choice rather scarce for table, falls short of the demand. We quote choice roll at 26@32c ₩ lb; common and inferior lots dull at many prices.

BRAN.—The supply exceeds the demand; prices will not rule lower. We note sales in a jobbing way at $1 00@$1 50 ₩ hundred.

BEESWAX.—The market is reported bare; prices are 30c finest for choice; common 25c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—We are reported a fair demand with sales at $2 25@$2 50 ₩ bbl.

BROOM CORN.—The market is well supplied with sales reported at 9a12c ₩ lb.

BROOMS.—The market continues an ample supply of the various kinds. The store rates are Fancy $1 50; No. 1, $1 75; No. 2, $2 00; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@$2 50 ₩ doz.

BAKING POWDER.—Sales Banner ¼-lb cans $1 75 ₩ doz; 6-lb cans $3 50; 10-lb cans $5 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts bacon 242 pcs; There is a fair trade demand reported, though there is no change in prices. The following are the ruling figure from store; sales from store: Sugar-cured hams 14¾@15c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 9c; plain shoulders 12½c; sides, ribbed, 8c; short ribbed do 8½@9c; clear do 9@9½; breakfast bacon 16c; dried beef 16½c. Mess pork $14 50@15. Spiced pig's feet $1 50 per keg. Lard in barrels 9¾@10c ₩ lb.

CIDER.—There is a fair demand with sales at $5a$10 per bbl for quality.

CANDLES.—Star, full weight, 19c ₩ lb; short weight 18c; mould 16c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CARBON OIL.—Holders are firmer in their views. We can report sales of Standard brands in small bbl lots at 21@22c gallon from store.

CHEESE.—Receipts 631 boxes. Prices, though a shade stronger, are not higher. There is a active demand for New York Goshen at 15¾a16c; Ohio do 15a15½c; Ohio Factory 14a14½c; Dairy 12a13c.

CRANBERRIES.—We are reported sales of Sackett's Bell Berries at $17 00a18 00 ₩ bbl; Jersey cultivated $7 a$10 per bushel crate; $5 50 per bbl.

CHESTNUTS.—Round lots $3 00 ₩ bushel. Demand light.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50a3 75; Johnson, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS.—The arrivals continue heavy, and the weather being favorable holders are generally anxious to force sales. We quote at 4¼a4¾c ₩ lb.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market contains a fair supply of the various kinds of Peaches; sales of halves at 10 a10¾c; mixed 8a8¾c; quarters 7a7¾c. Apples—Sales medium to choice 5¾a6c.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh command 34a35c per dozen; pickled 25a26c. The supply is ample for the demand.

FLOUR.—Receipts 1,104 barrels. The market is rather more firm, though there is no quotable advanced in prices. The following are the ruling quotations: Jenkins' snow Flake, $7 75 ₩ bbl; Lily Mills, $7 25; choice Minnesota, $7 00@$7 75, and active, with but little on the market; choice Wisconsin $6 ₩ bbl. For bakers's use, commind $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50@5 00 ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $4 50 ₩ cwt; $2 50 ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 pure geese feathers 75@77c to the trade; from store in a small way 85@90c; mixed 40@60c, as per quality. There is a fair demand.

GRAIN.—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	804	Corn, sacks	340
Oats, sacks	1,155	Rye, sacks	120
Barley, sacks	1,162		

Under continued light receipts with no immediate prospect of the resumption of navigation, prices are strong with the tendency to higher figures. As yet, however, no quotable advance has been made. Wheat—The current rates were: Prime to choice red winter $1 45a1 50 ₩ bush; white $1 50a1 55. Corn —There is considerable inquiry, but holders are not anxious to sell, hoping for higher prices; sales in a jobbing way at 65a66c; car by car load 64a62c. Oats —Market firm and steady; sales mixed at 43a45½c; prime white will fetch 46½a47c. Rye—The demand is limited; holders asking 90c ₩ bush. Barley—The receipts continue liberal; sales are made in a small way at 85a85c for spring, and 90a92c for fall. The bulk of the receipts is consigned to brewers.

GROCERIES.—The market is reported dull, with little present prospect of improvement. Following are the ruling figures at which sales are made:

SUGAR—Refined, crushed, powdered and granulated 13¾c; A coffee 12¾c; B coffee 12¼c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12¾c. Hhds sugars [illegible] 11¾c; prime [illegible] good [illegible]c. Cuba sugars [illegible] 10¾, 10¾@10¾c. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's extra C yellow 11¼c; C 11¼c; other grades 9a11c.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio 21c; prime 20c; good 19c; fair 17@17½c; Java 26a32c; Mocha 28a30c; Laguayra 24a26c; roasted coffee, pure 26c; other grades 24@25c ₩ lb.

SYRUPS.—Havemeyer & Elder 68c; white honey 65c; Everring's 66c; Durant's 65c; sugar drips 50c; other grades 58@60c. New Orleans molasses 70@75c; sugar-house 65@68c.

RICE.—Choice Carolina 10c; Rangoon 9¾c; fair 9c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾c.

SPICES.—Pepper 23a25c; Cassia 18c; Cassia 5c; cloves 25c; nutmegs $1 40.

TAR.—We are reported sales of baled at $2 50@3 per bbl. Prices are firm holders not being disposed to lower the rates but rather to advance them

HOPS.—Market steady but quiet; sales new 71@74c 60@70c ₩ oz; old 70a80@90c ₩ lb.

HONEY.—Quoted at 30@35c ₩ lb.

HAY.—Receipts 60 ₩ bbl. to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL.—No 1 extra 85a85c: No 2 80a85c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80a90c.

LARD.—The supply keeps fully up with the demand We note sales of Perrysburg white at 12a12 25 ₩ bbl; Cleveland 12 25; Toledo 12 25 ₩ bbl.

MINCE MEAT.—There is an active demand. Atwood's, Stacey's and Wright's brands are held at 13c ₩ lb; Anderson's held at 14c.

MILL FEED.—Following are the ruling rates with a fair demand reported: Middlings $22 00 ₩ ton; coarse chops $1 25; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 00; chopped corn and oats $1 25; bolted corn meal 90 ₩ bushel.

ONIONS.—Dullness was the ruling feature of the market. We note sales common rods at $3 50a3 75 ₩ bbl; silver skins $3 50@4 00.

POULTRY.—The market is abundantly supplied, and prices are not strong. We quote: Live spring chickens 8a45c ₩ pair; dressed 10a11c ₩ lb; turkeys 10c ₩ lb; ducks, dressed 11a12c ₩ lb; prairie chickens $4 50a5 00 ₩ dozen; pheasants 75 ₩ pair; quail $1 00 ₩ dozen.

POTATOES.—The stock on hand is not heavy, and prices rule firmer; sales of choice Peachblows at 95c @ $1 ₩ bush; Jersey at 90a$1 25 ₩ bbl.

RAGS.—In better demand, with regular sales at 4c 4¼c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb do $2 75; 1-lb do $5 00.

SALT.—The market is not an active one. We quote: Clover seed $5 00a5 25; first hands; store $6 50a6 75; timothy seed $3 00a3 50; flax seed $2 10.

SALT.—Market steady, with sales by the car load at $1 35@; from store $1 60@.

SEED.—Sales of Tennessee 43c ₩ lb.

TURNIPS.—The market is dragged. We quote nominally at 35a40c ₩ bush.

VENISON.—We quote saddles at 15 to 20c ₩ lb; 10a8 12c ₩ lb, gross weight.

WILLOWS.—Sales Kentucky at 19c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 90c; common rectified 95c@$1 00 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela rye 1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 05@1 05 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ bbl as to age.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16.—Pig iron continues firm, and there is a fair demand; most of the furnaces have sold largely ahead. Sales of No. 1 at $26 50; No. 2 at $25. New rails sell at $70a71 for American, at works, and $74a75, gold, for English. Old rails meet a good demand at $29 @31.

Blooms—Are dull.

Scotch Pig—Commands, in a small way, $37 ₩ ton.

Scrap Iron—Commands $34a35 ₩ ton.

Nails—Are much wanted and sell at $4 75 ₩ keg.

Anchors and Chains—Are in demand. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 8½c ₩ lb.—*Price Current.*

IRONTON.

December 14.—Firm rates yet characterize the metal market; $38 and $40 for foundry, $35 for mill and $32 and $60 for cold blast are the prices fully maintained. No disposition is manifested to sell at lower rates nor any anxiety about disposing of the stock on hand.

Receipts on the Iron Railroad during the past week, as follows: Pig iron, 1,418 tons; manufactured, 1,694; iron ore, 222.

Market for manufactured iron keeps active. Card rates very firm. Mills fully employed. A promising obstacle to the progress of the mills appears to be the want of Miamisburg. Should navigation continue suspended, the article will be hard to get and possibly bring about a quieting on their operations.

Bedford nails are hot on the market at $4 25, with plenty of inquiries for all that are made.

Mr. J. H. Williams, the manager at the Ironton Rolling Mill, has withdrawn from that establishment and in connection with Wm. E. Williams, W. H. Ball, R. F. Peregrine and Chas. Borgert, at present purchased the lower rolling mill, at Portsmouth, and intend to manufacture Burgess bloom and boiler plate. They begin their enterprise immediately. We understand that the Valley Iron Company of Youngstown have purchased the stock of Messrs. Williams and Peregrine in the Ironton mill, and that the Youngstown Company have now $12,000 stock therein. We also learn that Portsmouth has given Mr. Williams and associates the right to water for twenty five years and a bonus of $5,000. At present, Mr. E. M. De la Mar is managing the Ironton mill.

The Green Castle, Indiana, nail factory is running at night to catch up with orders.—*Register.*

December 16.—Anthracite is in very active demand and firm as before quoted, $38 for No. 1; $36 for No. 2, and $34 for No. 3, on the Lake shore our last, 500 to 600 tons, including all numbers, at the above figures. Charcoal is steady at $44a45, and we quote Scotch at $36 50 from the yards, and $31 50 ₩ ton ex ship

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16.—There has been more doing, and prices are looking up. Sales of 250,000 lbs, in lots, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia superfine Saxony fleece at 67@68c; full blood Merino fleece 65@66c; three-quarter blood Merino fleece 62@63c; half blood Merino fleece 61@62c; quarter blood fleece 58@59c; three-eighths blood Merino fleece 61@63c; three quarter blood Merino fleece 61@63; half blood fleece 62@63c; quarter blood fleece 63@66c; Washed fleece 73@75c; unwashed fleece, combing and delaine, 50@55c; Canada fleece 72@75c. Pulled—Choice selected 75@80c; fair 72a74c; inferior and ordinary 68a70c. Domestic pulled—City Merino 60@62c; city No 1, 61@63c; western 59@ 62c.—*North American.*

THE HOP MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16.—There is a steady inquiry from brewers, and fair prices are bid for prime grades of both 1870 and 1871, with perhaps a slightly easier feeling in the poorer qualities. Bavarians have sold 22 75c, for quality hardly considered choice on the Continent. We quote:

1871	at 40a70c
1870, fair to prime	15a20c
Low grades	Dull.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—Molasses easier; fair 35@39c; prime 40a43c; strictly prime to choice 44a47c; all others unchanged. Cotton dull and lower; sales 5,000 bbls good ordinary 18½c; low middling 19c; middling 19¾c; receipts 4,585; exports, Liverpool 3,237, Continent 2,375, coastwise 2,682; stock 130,252.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 16.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 17¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 16.—Tendency downward; middlings 18¼a19c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 16.—Dull and nominal; middlings 19¼a19¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 16.—Firm; middlings 19½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 16.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 18¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Cotton dull at 19¼c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 18, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the last week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn. River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, December 11	3,618	169	2,119
Tuesday, December 12	3,296	541	2,585
Wednesday, Dec 13	3,498	626	2,675
Thursday, December 14	2,156	428	1,955
Friday, December 15	1,922	404	3,300
Saturday, December 16	1,534	187	2,347
Total for week	16,304	2,346	15,021
Since January 1	1,091,575	97,870	592,495
To December 16, 1871	1,112,876	100,206	607,516
Same time 1870	941,211	170,478	538,687
Same time 1869	777,921	123,968	393,979
Same time 1868	986,288	163,800	457,494

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was more active. A number of sales were made amounting to several thousand barrels. The refined sales were all for eastern delivery, principally to fill previous contracts. The rates for crude and refined are a shade lower. By an error in figure, the receipts of crude oil for 1866 were made to show a larger amount than was received. We have made the correction and our tables will be found to be correct. The end of the old year is drawing to a close. What is the prospect for the new year as relates to the oil trade? Shall we have an active or a dull one? Appearances seem to indicate that there will be a revival of the oil trade. We must confess that there is ample room for improvement.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, received, barrels	31,168	16,304

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to December 16, 1871	1,112,876
Same time 1870	941,211
Same time 1869	777,921
Same time 1868	986,288
Same time 1867	678,221
Same time 1866	1,054,394
Same time 1865	436,469

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	776	2,346
Allegheny Valley Railroad	9,752	15,021
Total	10,528	17,367

EXPORTS.

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from January 1st to December 16th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	128,968	184,497	100,210
Allegheny Valley Railroad	393,972	506,954	607,516
Total	517,940	781,451	707,726

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks.

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, obls	8,000	7,000
Refined, bbls	2,500	16,000
Total	11,000	23,000

SATURDAY.

CRUDE.—The market was steady but not very active; prices during the week have declined. Parker's Landing oil that sold a few days since at $4 05 ₩ bbl is down to $3 75. Other points show about the same proportion. We quote as follows: Parker's $3 75; lower creek $4 25; Oil City $4 35 ₩ bbl; spot 103½; S. O. all year 103½; B. O. all year 11c. No sales were reported.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Previous prices were maintained. The current rates for the various deliveries were: Spot 21¾c; December 22c; January to March 22¾c; January to June 23¾c; July first 24¼c; July 15 24½c ₩ gal. We did not learn of any transactions.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 16.—The market closes firm and active and prices tending upward. Following are the

SALES:

1,300 bbls upper road, spot	$4 35
8,000 bbls	4 37½
2,000 bbls, seller December	4 40
4,000 bbls, settlement	4 41
4,000 bbls, seller December	4 37½
5,000 bbls, lower road, s. o	4 39
5,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 40
6 cars Oil City	4 40

NEW YORK, December 16, closing 15.—Market firm with scarcely any inquiry. Crude nominally quoted at 13¾c; refined contracts 22¾c; cases 27½a28c; sales 1,000 bbls refined this month at 22¾c; Philadelphia delivered 23c; market declined a fraction, with a quiet market; sales 3,000 bbls refined for December at 22¾c.

TITUSVILLE, December 16.—There is a good inquiry for spot but no price fixed by sellers; S. O. all 1870, 7a 7½.

ROUSEVILLE, December 16.—Market quiet and weaker; refined, spot, 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Market weak; S. W. 25@25½c; W. 26@26½c; Pa. 27@27½c; crude 13@13½c; refined 22½@23c.

CAIRO, December 16.—Arrived—Summer Koon, Evansville, 2 P. M. Departed—Indiana, New Orleans. The Belle Memphis got off Powers's Island all right, and will be up to-morrow. River fell one inch. Clear. Thermometer 47.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—The steamer City of Pekin and towboat Fisher, after butting at the ice gorge between here and Kimmick, twenty five miles up the river, succeeded in forcing their way through a passage and came to the wharf this evening. Navigation is now resumed South, and several boats will leave as soon as loaded. The gorge above the bridge piers is still strong, and the probabilities are that the boats will be here and Cairo will remain clear of ice during the winter.

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Clear and pleasant. River rising. Arrived—Ida Heylman, Evansville. Departed—Mollie Dove, Tate Kountz, St. Joseph, Cairo; Columbia, Arkansas river.

For Latest River Disputches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather is moderating and decidedly pleasant for the season. Matters along the wharf remain unchanged. The want of water prevents business. A coal boat rise about this time would be very accept able to a large number of persons.

THE Emma Graham is ice bound opposite the mouth of Rocky river.

JOHN NUGENT has bought Sebastin Keuhn's half interest in the Grecian Bend for $1,250.

H. C. FINDAY, the hay king of Newburg, has 3,000 tons of hay for shipment South.

THE Champion No. 6, having finished pumping the water out of the Louisville canal basin, below the locks, is on her way back to Cincinnati.

The contractor for improving the navigation of the Tennessee, between Chattanooga and Kingston, has commenced work at White's Creek Shoals.

THE Belle Lee met with a serious accident above Napoleon Wednesday. She broke her crank pin and blew out her cylinder heads, killing one man.

CAPT. WM. H. HARWOOD, of St. Louis, sold his one-fourth interest in the steamer Clarksville to Major John D. Adams, at the rate of $13,000 for the boat.

CAPT. JOHN B. DAVIS and Jack Pierce, of Louisville, have reported done to the Government for contracts for the building of several iron steamers for Louisville.

On her way down the Tennessee river, the Dick Johnson overhauled a fine, big buck crossing the river, when a gentleman named Anderson shot it and presented it to the boat.

LAST week a party comprising Capt. W. Williams, James Sainsbury, Dan. McFarland and Tom Sloan, of Portsmouth, went on a camp hunt near Keystone Station, and bagged 336 quails and sixty seven rabbits.

Supervising Inspector Sam. Houston, of the Louisville District, denies having had, or that he now has, any interest, directly or indirectly, in any inventions used on steamboats, and challenges a full investigation of his official conduct.

THE trestle work under the Newport bridge has been removed, and the only obstructions now there are the remains of the two coffer-dams in the channel span. Workmen are busily engaged in pulling up what is left of the coffer-dam near the Kentucky shore, so as to blow out of sight. The other one remains unchanged.

THE Missouri *Republican* says: A flatboat with an engine on it, used by the Iron Mountain Railroad to wash the mud off the iron and ore, was struck by the moving ice on Tuesday, at Carondelet, and completely demolished, the machinery will probably be saved. The boat was valued at $500. No insurance. The ice has crowded several barges on the bank at the same time.

CINCINNATI Saturday's *Commercial* says: The pilots held a meeting this morning, at the rooms of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Pilots' Association, to take action on the protest recently made by the pilots of St. Louis with regard to section eighteen of the new steamboat law. It is their intention to prepare a petition to be presented to Congress, with a view to having an amendment made which will prevent inexperienced pilots from obtaining licenses.

THE following gentlemen representing our river interests, and especially those pertaining to steamboating, left for Washington on Saturday: Messrs. R. C. Gray, Simpson Horner, N. J. Bigley, J. A. Hackney and J. M. Brown. A numerously-signed petition was forwarded on Saturday from this district to the Secretary of the Treasury, for steam engineers of towboats in the exclusive line of freight towage.

THE lower rolling mill at Portsmouth has been purchased by John M. Ward & Co., B. Williams, Burgess, Frederick Thompson, B. P. Peregrine and T. B. Ball, all of Ironton. The price paid was $35,000. The mill will commence operations about the first of January. The Iron men of Ironton are contemplating the establishment of a large car factory shortly and Cincinnati, at a contemplated cost of $60,000.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The America, for Memphis, is loading at 50 cents for pound lots, flour $1 per bbl, and whisky $1 50 per barrel. Captain James Kicker has gone to Pittsburgh to purchase a towboat, and was talking some of buying the Grey Eagle, but not much encouraged in the ville.

The river being too low for business in the Memphis trade, the Minnesota, with Captain W. B. Miller in command, left Cincinnati at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for Ohio & Mississippi business. Captain Miller will be missed by the Big Sandy Packet Company.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Republican* on the situation: The cold snap which set in last week blew sharply from the north night before last and all day yesterday, in consequence of which the river closed up more rapidly and harder than ever. It would be folly to predict when the gorge will break up and give way to a clear ing of the ice gorges and reopening of navigation. We are not blest with prophetic vision and therefore decline to prophesy concerning that matter. The Anchor Steamboat line will know when the ice is clear, and our readers will be informed in due time, but that time we are mum. At Dog Tooth, the latest intelligence reports a rise of five inches. Navigation above Cairo is closed. The Ohio is still open for a few days. The weather was clear and cold. The harbor remains as it has been for a month past, and the forties are doing an immense amount of business.

BALTIMORE is agitating the question of securing Congressional aid for the improvement of its harbor, and predicates its claim on the fact that it has a commerce of about $200,000,000 on which the government has a revenue of about a quarter of a million of dollars. The Ohio river, if improved as desired, will bear on its bosom a commerce many times more valuable than that which visits the city of Baltimore, and which will indirectly afford the Government a larger revenue than it receives at the port of Baltimore. If any appropriations are made, let the improvement of the Ohio river come in for a share. The Maryland Congressmen are very active in behalf of Baltimore.

THE Evansville *Journal* prints the following as the rates of freight that will govern the Evansville and Cairo packets for the present season:

	To Memphis.	To New Orleans.
Dry barrels	50	$1 00
Hay	00	12 00
Pork	30	1 40
Whisky	1 00	2 00
Pound freight, heavy	35	60
Pound freight, light	50	75
Furniture	2-cent	3-cent
Corn, oats and bran	30 per sk	45 per cwt.
Horses	6 00	12 00
Mules	6 00	9 00
Chickens	75	1 25
Turkeys	1 25	2 50
Hogs to Cairo	50 each.	
Cattle	50	50

W. S. BASSETT, of the E. Hensley, writes to the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date of Cairo, Dec. 11: The river is in a horrible condition. We were unable to run any at night, owing to the numerous snags, logs, and obstructions, and found great difficulty in making landings for fuel, owing to the ice being frozen out from the shore fifty to one hundred feet. The town landings were all blockaded, except Grand Tower. Boys were skating fifty yards from the shore at Cape Girardeau, and the "oldest inhabitant" in that "burg" says the river is four inches lower than it has been for thirty years. As it has been over thirteen years since I have made a low water and low trip, I will be thankful to have it thirteen more before I take any more in mine." However, we got the little boat out all right as I without a scratch, having to regret only leaving the greater portion of our cargo behind; but that is stored in good order at Lilly's, and will be forward at first opportunity.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: We have scanned with some degree of care the bill framed by the sub-committee at Pittsburgh. We have nothing to say if this law fully meets the views of steamboatmen. To us the provisions of this proposed bill seem far more stringent than necessary. We believe the steamboatmen have a right to demand a more liberal law, and we believe that Congress would readily pass a more liberal bill into a law. With regard to the objection emanating from the Pilots' Association, we fail to see fully the force of their reasoning, but think their suggestion of an amendment is entitled to a careful consideration at the hands of the Executive Committee. But, as the work of the Pittsburgh Conference was not final, we hope the steam vessel owners will forward propositions for a more liberal law to the Executive Committee.

There is only one thing that Congress can do which will bear on all classes of western boats alike, viz:

VERY LATEST.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

Amendments Proposed by the Steamboat Men.

A Great Improvement on the Old——

—to the Commercial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 17, 1871.

The Executive Committee of the National Convention of Steamboatmen have completed the amendment, they desire to the last steamboat law, and submitted it to members of the House Committee on Commerce. The new bill is greatly praised by several on the Committee, and it is believed will be reported substantially as presented to them. It has been prepared by practical steamboatmen from all sections, representing the coast, lake and river interests. Of the seventy-one sections of the old bill, thirty-eight are amended. Six sections pertain to the methods of manufacture and a system of stamps for boiler iron or steel, the stamps on each plate to show how it was made and its strength, the figures to be in all cases far within the actual strength, and penalties are provided to insure the correctness of the representations made by the stamps. Penalties are prescribed in the case of boiler makers or defective iron, and for inspectors who knowingly pass a defective sheet; all boilers to be tested before use by the hydrostatic test, and allowed to carry three-fourths test. The intention of all sections on boiler iron has been to insure a higher standard of quality among manufacturers. The bill abolishes low water indicators, lock-up safety gauges and recording gauges. The reason urged for this course is that these contrivances make engineers negligent.

The number and kind of life-boats, life-preservers and life apparatuses for each class of vessel is prescribed. There is a section which defines the different classes of vessels. Passenger steamers are those which carry any persons other than the officers and crew and other employees, and the owners and their families and servants, except ferry boats; freight, tug, towing and ferry boats, yacht and canal, are each clearly defined. A passenger is defined to be any person carried on a steamer other than her officers, crew, other employees, owners and their families and servants. The measurement under the bill is held to be that of the Custom House. Doors on steamers are to be hung in such a manner that they can be readily lifted off to serve as floats. The water bulkheads must extend to the deck above the line of water when the boat is loaded.

There are severe restrictions upon carrying inflammable articles: crude petroleum, camphene, benzole, nitro-glycerine, and similar articles are prohibited on passenger steamers. All boats can carry refined petroleum that will stand a fire test of one hundred and ten degrees, but it must be stored in such places as the local inspector shall designate in writing. All who attempt to ship prohibited articles are liable to heavy penalty. The number of whose men is fixed on each class of vessels from sunset to sunrise, and the lights which must be carried are named.

The license provision is retained for captains, engineers, mates and pilots, but the fees for the same are reduced one half. Under the present law the Board must meet in Washington. The amendment proposes to have meetings in various parts of the country, as the Board itself may determine. It is proposed to have an Inspector General at the head of a new Bureau of the Treasury, but not to have him meet with the Board or have power to vote upon measures. All rules of the Board which have been found to be praticable are proposed as parts of the new law. Stringent provisions are inserted looking to making each officer responsible for the prompt discharge of his own peculiar duties.

Special care has been taken to prepare a bill that can be readily understood by all interested, and the result meets with warm commendation from the committee. The great trouble of the Board of Inspectors with the last law was its obscurity. The Executive Committee discussed the propriety of requiring all foreign vessels navigating our harbors, lakes or rivers to comply with the same regulations which the government from which they come impose upon American vessels. This, however, has not yet been put into the bill.

Funeral of a Victim of the Late Fire at Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, September 17, 1871.

The funeral service of John Klein, Jr., one of the persons killed by a falling wall at the fire on Thursday morning last, was held at the Catholic Church to-day. The attendance of firemen and citizens was very large, and the services of an impressive character. Harry Sutherland, who was injured at the same time, having both legs broken and his body considerably crushed, is still lying in a precarious condition, the chances for his recovery or death being about equal. The editor of the *Shield and Banner*, who lost everything but his books, gets out a *gritty* half sheet from the *Herald* office, promising full resumption of business as soon as room and material can be secured. It is generally believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

CHICAGO.

Boiler Explosion—Two Men Killed—Suicide of a Fire Sufferer.

CHICAGO, December 17.—About three o'clock this afternoon the boiler in the glue factory of Wall Brothers, on South Branch river, near Archer avenue, blew up. Two men, John Rich, carpenter, and Chas. Becker, fireman, who were passing through the room at the time, were instantly killed. The former was scalded by steam until his flesh was cooked, while the latter's head was blown to fragments. Both leave a wife and children. The boiler was an upright one, and was almost new, having been used only about ten days. The end was carried perpendicularly through the roof and then diagonally through the air for a distance of two hundred and fifty feet. No satisfactory explanation is given of the accident, but it is supposed to have resulted from too low a stage of water. The damage to the building was about $1,500.

This evening Carl Macnart, a victim of the fire, residing at No. 256 Brown street, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Just before committing the deed he wrote a letter filled with tender references to his mother, wife and children, saying that he could get nothing to do since the fire and was tired of life. He expressed the hope that his wife would not do as he did, but endure his afflictions and raise them to be good Christians. As his wife has been an invalid since the fire this act is remarkable for cowardice. But the poor wife is now a raving maniac. Hearing the report of the pistol she got out of her bed and went into the room where her husband was. The shocking sight was too much for her weak nerves, and reason forsook her.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

TERMINUS OF UNION PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company today, in consideration of certain Douglass county bonds and the depot grounds at Omaha, resolved to make that place the actual terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Advices from Mexico state that the revolution continues to spread. The States of Cassco, Neuva Leon, Sonora, Durango and Zacatecas are in the hands of the revolutionists, and pronunciamentos prevail in San Luis, Vera Cruz and Puebla. President Juarez opened the session of Congress on the first with a remarkable speech on the situation. He said the country appeared to be consuming itself in unfruitful struggles, and that militarism again opposes the standard of legality, bringing back the time when revolution signified a change of individuals in power. The President maintained a fearless attitude, and spoke confidently of crushing the rebellion. Government troops to the number of 14,000 are pressing Porfirio Diaz, who has 3,000 or 4,000 men. It is supposed, however, that Honcha's retreat from Tehuacan is the beginning of Government reverses, as Diaz is the best General. The journals of the capital are discussing the probabilities of American protection, and except among official, foreign Ministers and cousuls, intervention is credited and considered the only salvation for the country. The *Free Republica* boldly announces that present events are driving to a protectorate or annexation to the United States.

Workmen in one of the caissons of the new bridge over the Missouri at St. Joseph, yesterday, found fine specimens of smelting gold and gold-bearing quartz, at a depth of forty-three feet below low water mark.

The residence of John Edsall, at Ridgefield, N. J, was robbed on Thursday night of $100,000 in money notes, bonds, etc. Chloroform was administered to Mr. Edsall, who, although eighty-three years old, was very determined, and always slept with a pistol under his head.

At St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, New York, yesterday, Rev. Dr. McGlynn denounced the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and declared it to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Hon. W. H. Seward is lying very low from paralysis.

An embassy from Yokohama, Japan, expected to arrive in this country in January, is said to be the most important that ever left the Oriental nation for America or Europe. It is sent out by the Japanese Government in order that the ruling classes may study for themselves Western civilization, and not depend on reports of interiors as heretofore.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Workers—Soured Sinecurists—A Classic Neighborhood—November Memorabilocal Neighborhood—Alexis Dwarfed Je—Public Men—Greeley curists and—Pittsburghers in New York Rushing Down on Wall Street.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, December 12, 1871.

November has on many accounts been an eventful month to those who dwell on Manhattan. During its earlier portion the municipal body politic was stimulated to fevered energy by the hot election contest which has ended in placing *hors du combat* a body of men with whom Ali Baba and his confederates would sustain about the same comparison the ancient farthing rushlight would to the bewildering modern calcium. How the soul of Cagliostro would have warmed to sympathy with the matchless charlatanism that has held high carnival in New York since the Captain of "Big Six" came the fore in matters municipal! A scientific occult circumstance connected with the unlimited animadversion with which the "ring" has been favored for a goodly while, is the almost perfect immunity which has fallen to the lot of Peter B. Sweeny. In discussing Sweeny and his participation in the "ring" enormities, nearly every newspaper and colloquialist as well dwelt with what seems very much like affection on his "brains." Is it then a fact that the Aurelius can love of "cuteness" is so great that its possession in large measure condones downright villainy? It would almost seem so, Sweeny is universally conceded to have furnished the *brains* that enabled the rapacious and vigorous Tweed and his confreres to smother inquiry and attendant disclosures of villainy so long. Away up town on Broadway you notice a two story corner building covered with some species of bright stucco. The lower story is occupied as a grocery by a man named Geery, for which he pays Mr. Sweeny ten thousand dollars rent. Now it must be borne in mind that in New York the store room of a building that will rent entire for $10,000 is worth $6,000 of itself to a tenant. It costs the city and county of New York $30,000 per annum to keep for an armory the upper story of a building whose lower story is let by Mr. Sweeny for $10,000 to Geery, a private tenant. There is perhaps remarkable "brains" in transactions like these, but to honest men their smartness is much overshadowed by their roguery.

ALEXIS DWARFED BY FISK, JR.

Then November is memorable to New Yorkers for the long-delayed arrival of that partly northern and partly oriental magnifico, Alexis. Manhattan's *paterous* have almost expressed their volatile souls in ecstacies at the delightful consciousness that they had at length a real live Prince to whom they might tender their homage. They had overlooked the fact, however, that we have amongst us a Prince whose claims were not to be disregarded. The Reception Committee might propose, but it was left to the genius of Fisk, Jr. to dispose of, the direction which should be given the popular ovation. Your correspondent had been present at a serenade which some musical virtuosi and the band of the Ninth regiment had tendered to the unfortunate Prince Carlo. It was of course to be expected that Fisk, Jr. would be jaunty and commanding after getting as far as a comparison between himself and the expected Alexis, and announced himself as a "humble individual." As a punishment for this monstrous modesty, he lost his head and whatever faint tincture of syntax may have remained unt up in his generally buoyant person. If he didn't "babble o' green fields," he talked as little to the purpose. His inaugural hero of the July riot and Long Branch escapade stammered like a backboard schoolboy. Not long, however, was this unwonted modesty to obscure his natural splendor. It may be doubted whether "death with interest, fame and honor," would call to any purpose on the gallant Colonel of the Ninth. But the summons to the Prince's parade found him ready, unlike Glendower's spirits of the vasty deep, to "come." A marked feature of the serenade which took place at Fisk's residence immediately adjoining the Grand Opera House, was that all the stylish residences on every hand wore a cloistered, gloomy air. Every blind was down and shutter closed. Not a head, save that of an Irish servant girl at an attic window, was to be seen at casement or lattice. When Fisk, Jr., appeared on the balcony and seated his pensive and lordly head against the door-jamb, in all the street he could not see a face of sympathizing neighbor. Thus frowned the aristocratic denizens of the region whereon was his own "stamping ground." Far different on the day of the parade. Napoleon Bonaparte could never get on with the dainty inhabitants of the Faubourg St. Germain, but when it came to the people, he was fond of saying his "dear" was in union with them. So with Fisk. The people turned what the Reception Committee intended as an ovation to Prince Alexis into an unmistakable demonstration for Prince Fisk. The cheering which greeted Alexis was but a zephyr whisper compared to the simoon roar which was accorded Fisk, Jr. When he got up as far as the Grand Hotel, spotless cambric handkerchiefs were found insufficient to testify appreciation of the radiant Colonel of the Ninth, and sheets were brought into requisition. The heroic commander of the Ninth smiled down upon his admirers with genial complacency, and took it all in dead earnest.

SOURED SINECURISTS—A CLASSIC NEIGHBORHOOD.

The advent of Green to the practical Comptrollership has been a disaster to the controlling class of plotspot sinecurists, who supposed that forever they would be uncoiled from the city teats. Capt. of Police Kennedy, whose ballwick is in the famous "bloody Sixth," and who is, by the way, an exceedingly courteous and obliging official, is the head of a combination that the black-legs and saloon keepers of his district were in a sad state of demoralization. The faro dealer was largely substituted from the barnacles whom the ring fastened upon the municipal body politic. The sinecurist drew his little perquisites, and on the strength of the adage, "easy come, easy goes," and presto hied away with it to the "tiger." By a cognate impulse the saloon-keeper got his share of the booty. Capt. Kennedy's office is just around from the Tombs, and the famous Five Points grange is in his district. It is impossible to take a step in this classic ground without stumbling upon some illustrious effigiary of the Tammany oligarchy. Now you stumble on the majestic Dowling, whose admirers believe him to be a sort of inspired Coke, elevated from the dignity of Police Captain to sit on the bench. Again it is Morgan Jones, ex-police Congressman and a prime magnate of the first order in the Sixth. Still again it is Cooke, of repeating and ballot fame. Wm. F. Howe's police office very properly adjoins the Tombs. Price, another Tombs lawyer and ex-prize fighter, is just under Howe's office. Keeping straight on past the Tombs, five minutes brisk walk brings you to the City Hall and Newspaper Row.

KNIGHTS OF THE SPADE—PUBLIC MEN.

As one passes the Park, one often sees occasion to praise the liberality and public spirit of the much belied "ring." If it is a cold, frozen morning, you are pretty sure to see a number of zealous public servants spading around a few sickly trees that are set out to ornament the Park. One "hewer of wood and drawer of water" to each tree is the more than Egyptian severity of the edict of the late Messieurs of the Ring. The poor wretch to whom is entrusted the spring heat you looks as insufferably mighty as the galley slave, compelled to row amidst the lagoons of Venice.

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The other day a son of Reed, the jeweler, was married to a Brooklyn lady. Mr. Reed, however, has ceased to be a Pittsburgher. He took his bride to their future home in Indianapolis.

LOOKING DOWN ON WALL STREET.

Your correspondent was quite surprised to find at No. 137 Broadway a whole coterie of Pittsburghers. Every one remembers Major Audley W. Gazzam. He is identified with an enterprise that speaks volumes for the sagacity and energy of its projectors. Ulman & Gazzam conceived the idea of establishing an immense collecting agency which should ramify throughout the whole United States. The idea was a happy one, and has been attended with signal success. A good thing is always warmly adopted in New York, and their business has so expanded that eighteen or twenty clerks are incessantly employed in collating their correspondence. Also with two thousand associates in the various States of the Union. These gentlemen all or several are banded together in a law association, of which Mr. Ulman is President. It is much to have identified one's self with the success of a work on a scale so gigantic as this. Mr. Ulman may also be claimed as a Pittsburgher, having read law with Judge Hepburn some twelve or fourteen years ago. Both Messrs. Ulman and Gazzam have acquired some distinction as authors of works on special branches of the law. Their office looks down on Wall street, and they have established a durable footing in the financial center of New York. In their office your correspondent was pleased to meet Mr. E. G. Van Dusen, managing clerk of the firm, a son of Rev. Van Dusen, formerly of St. Peter's Church in your city, and Mr. Henry Bell, formerly of the First National Bank, who is about to accept a financial appointment in Russia. J. D. L.

The testimony in the McGehan-Myers homicide case commenced at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, December 17.—The cattle market has been dull and drooping throughout the week just closed. Notwithstanding the light receipts and superior quality of stock offered neither local nor eastern buyers took hold with any show of interest. The ruling prices for good to choice smooth, well fatted shipping steers ranged from 4½c to 5¾c. Business yesterday was very light and the market closed dull and weak. The closing prices for fair, good and choice ranged from 4c to 5c.

CITY MATTERS.

DRUNKENNESS—SUFFOCATION AND DEATH.

A Man Suffocated with Gas While Lying Drunk in His Room.

A broom-maker named Samuel Wilson, a boarder at the Allegheny House, in the Diamond, was found at the Allegheny House, in the Diamond, was found dead in his bed between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The particulars of his death were ascertained by the inquest to be these: Wilson had been on a "spree" for two or three weeks, and was quite drunk Friday evening. At eight o'clock that evening he came into the house, and three hours later Mrs. Smith, the wife of the proprietor, noticed him so drunk that he could hardly stand up. He shortly afterwards staggered up stairs, and managed to get into his room. Saturday afternoon, George Zens, one of the boarders, in passing near Wilson's room, imagined a strong smell of gas, and reported the fact to Mr. C. C. Smith, the landlord. On going to the room door it was found locked. No response having been received to loud rapping, the door was bursted open and Wilson was found dead in his bed, and the room full of gas. In his drunken condition, he had either blown the gas out before retiring, or had turned it on again after turning it out. The bed presented a most shocking sight, the deceased having vomited largely, and having seemingly suffered great agony. It was even fortunate that the discovery was made before lighting up time, as an explosion of gas would have followed in case a light had been brought in the vicinity of the room. The deceased was about forty-five years of age and unmarried. He had been working for Mr. McElroy, of Third avenue, and had been boarding in the Allegheny House about seven months. He has relatives in Monongahela City, who have been telegraphed to. Friday evening last he told Mr. Smith he was "going to sober up and take care of himself," but his good resolution came too late. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from suffocation, caused by his neglect to turn off the flow of gas.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Wyndham Comedy Company commence tonight the second week of their engagement at Manager Elsler's theater, opening in Daly's "Divorce." The members of the company were, with one exception, (Mrs. Marie Wilkins,) entire strangers in this city, and they came among us almost unheralded. It was not, therefore, surprising that during the early nights of last week the houses were light, and the continued improvements in the numbers of the audience on the concluding nights is a very convincing proof that the company is appreciated by our theater goers. While no one would claim for these people histrionic perfection or credit them with faultless representations, it is but fair to state that they are far superior to the majority of traveling companies, and that they always present their dramatic pictures with sufficient correctness and ability to make their performances thoroughly enjoyable. Another merit they possess is an excellent repertoire. With the exception of "Divorce," we believe, the company appears exclusively in the charming comedies written by the late Mr. Robertson, which are the most natural and realistic of the modern school. This week the public is promised several of those pieces, and we are sure that our theater goers will be rejoiced at the opportunity to see them played by so good a company as the Wyndham party.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Manager Beamer introduces this week a new drama and a new star. Mr. James M. Ward produces "Through by Daylight," a new sensational drama from the pen of J. J. McCloskey, the author of "Across the Continent," and other kindred plays. Those who have seen the piece pronounce it to be the most sensational the author has produced, and describe it as full of the most thrilling tableaux, situations and effects. Mr. Ward essays a triplicate part, his main character being *George Clancy*. Mr. W. is an artist of extraordinary versatility, and enjoys an enviable reputation as an Irish comedian. He has been before the public as a "star" for some years, and in the Eastern cities particularly has long been an established favorite. If all that is said of Mr. Ward and his play is true, Manager Beamer has a sensation which will fill his house at every performance.

Jane Coombs.

To-night, under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Art Association, the long talked-of and anxiously anticipated engagement of Miss Jane Coombs and her company commences at Library Hall. Ever since the announcement was made that this estimable lady was engaged to appear at Library Hall, the best class of our theater goers have been anxiously awaiting the arrival of the time fixed for her appearance, and as soon as the box sheet was opened the evidence of her deserved popularity was speedily given. There is not to-day any lady upon the stage who has so thoroughly won over to herself the appreciation, not to say the affection, of our people as has Miss Coombs, and there is no company which can gather so brilliant an audience as that which sustains her. Miss Coombs on her first visit to our city came as a thorough stranger, appeared at the Academy, and appealed to a limited public house. But her merits and those of her company were soon recognized, and before the close of her week's engagement she was greeted by crowded houses. Her return visits are fresh in the memory of every one, and the brilliancy of her success is attributable on these occasions to the intrinsic merits of the performance alone. If anything were necessary to add to the certainty of a hearty welcome on the present visit, that want is filled by the fact that she is to appear at Library Hall, and under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Art Association. That these facts will have some influence is undoubted, but let Jane Coombs and her company appear when they choose in this city, full houses will be the result.

Every arrangement to ensure complete scenic effect has been made upon the stage of the hall, and everything done to fit it for a theatrical performance. The following is the repertoire: Monday evening, "Love's Sacrifice;" Tuesday evening, "School for Scandal;" Wednesday evening, "Lady of Lyons;" Thursday evening, "World of Fashion;" Friday evening, benefit of Miss Jane Coombs, "Romeo and Juliet;" Saturday matinee, "The Honeymoon;" Saturday evening, "Ingomar." As will be seen the piece chosen for to-night is "Love's Sacrifice," in which Miss Coombs will appear as *Margaret Elmore*, Mr. Robinson as *Matthew Elmore* and Mr. Bradley as *Paul la Ruse*.

Trimble's Varieties.

Manager Aims announces the return of the New York Blonde Ballet Troupe, consisting of sixteen lady artists, with Ida de Vere and Mlle Luzzardi as *premieres*. These will all appear in a gorgeous ballet entitled "Bouquet de America." In addition to these Hilton, the talking hand man, and Lew Martin, the vocalist, are also new faces.

CONSOLIDATION.

Something More About the South Side Boroughs.

There are two local papers on the South Side, and both favor consolidation. The other day the views of the *Ledger* were given in favor of a South Side city, as a preliminary step to consolidation with the mother city—for after all these suburban interests communities are the legitimate offsprings of Pittsburgh, and never should have been suffered to get beyond the maternal control. It is true, they have always had a voice in municipal affairs, but it is equally true they can benefit themselves and their smoky old mother by becoming more directly connected with her in sympathy and interest. The *Ledger*, like other local paper, advocates consolidation with Pittsburgh direct, and in the last number it has a forcible article on the subject, from which the following is extracted:

If consolidation with Pittsburgh is good in the end, it must be good in the beginning. If it is wrong in the beginning, it must be wrong in the end. Looking at the question squarely in the face from a disinterested standpoint, we do not understand the object of first consolidating all the boroughs into a city, which, as is held out, "after a while may consolidate with Pittsburgh." Does that mean, that every borough has first to make its mayor, build its town hall, market house and hospital, with all the other belongings of a firmly established little city in miniature—the one reserved against the other, before they can be allured into consolidation with Pittsburgh? If this is so, then we can understand how the delay, and perhaps defeat consolidation altogether; or is it to entrap the people into the scheme, and make a magnate of the first order in the Sixth. Still again it is Cooke, of repeating and ballot fame. Wm. F. Howe's police office very properly adjoins the Tombs. Price, another Tombs lawyer and ex-prize fighter, is just under Howe's office. Keeping straight on past the Tombs, five minutes brisk walk brings you to the City Hall and Newspaper Row.

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The other day a son of Reed, the jeweler, was married to a Brooklyn lady. Mr. Reed, however, has ceased to be a Pittsburgher. He took his bride to their future home in Indianapolis.

LOOKING DOWN ON WALL STREET.

Your correspondent was quite surprised to find at No. 137 Broadway a whole coterie of Pittsburghers. Every one remembers Major Audley W. Gazzam. He is identified with an enterprise that speaks volumes for the sagacity and energy of its projectors. Ulman & Gazzam conceived the idea of establishing an immense collecting agency which should ramify throughout the whole United States. The idea was a happy one, and has been attended with signal success. A good thing is always warmly adopted in New York, and their business has so expanded that eighteen or twenty clerks are incessantly employed in collating their correspondence. Also with two thousand associates in the various States of the Union. These gentlemen all or several are banded together in a law association, of which Mr. Ulman is President. It is much to have identified one's self with the success of a work on a scale so gigantic as this. Mr. Ulman may also be claimed as a Pittsburgher, having read law with Judge Hepburn some twelve or fourteen years ago. Both Messrs. Ulman and Gazzam have acquired some distinction as authors of works on special branches of the law. Their office looks down on Wall street, and they have established a durable footing in the financial center of New York. In their office your correspondent was pleased to meet Mr. E. G. Van Dusen, managing clerk of the firm, a son of Rev. Van Dusen, formerly of St. Peter's Church in your city, and Mr. Henry Bell, formerly of the First National Bank, who is about to accept a financial appointment in Russia. J. D. L.

The testimony in the McGehan-Myers homicide case commenced at Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, December 17.—The cattle market has been dull and drooping throughout the week just closed. Notwithstanding the light receipts and superior quality of stock offered neither local nor eastern buyers took hold with any show of interest. The ruling prices for good to choice smooth, well fatted shipping steers ranged from 4½c to 5¾c. Business yesterday was very light and the market closed dull and weak. The closing prices for fair, good and choice ranged from 4c to 5c.

CITY MATTERS.

DRUNKENNESS—SUFFOCATION AND DEATH.

A Man Suffocated with Gas While Lying Drunk in His Room.

A broom-maker named Samuel Wilson, a boarder at the Allegheny House, in the Diamond, was found at the Allegheny House, in the Diamond, was found dead in his bed between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The particulars of his death were ascertained by the inquest to be these: Wilson had been on a "spree" for two or three weeks, and was quite drunk Friday evening. At eight o'clock that evening he came into the house, and three hours later Mrs. Smith, the wife of the proprietor, noticed him so drunk that he could hardly stand up. He shortly afterwards staggered up stairs, and managed to get into his room. Saturday afternoon, George Zens, one of the boarders, in passing near Wilson's room, imagined a strong smell of gas, and reported the fact to Mr. C. C. Smith, the landlord. On going to the room door it was found locked. No response having been received to loud rapping, the door was bursted open and Wilson was found dead in his bed, and the room full of gas. In his drunken condition, he had either blown the gas out before retiring, or had turned it on again after turning it out. The bed presented a most shocking sight, the deceased having vomited largely, and having seemingly suffered great agony. It was even fortunate that the discovery was made before lighting up time, as an explosion of gas would have followed in case a light had been brought in the vicinity of the room. The deceased was about forty-five years of age and unmarried. He had been working for Mr. McElroy, of Third avenue, and had been boarding in the Allegheny House about seven months. He has relatives in Monongahela City, who have been telegraphed to. Friday evening last he told Mr. Smith he was "going to sober up and take care of himself," but his good resolution came too late. The jury found that the deceased came to his death from suffocation, caused by his neglect to turn off the flow of gas.

SOUTH SIDE.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

CONSOLIDATION is all the talk again on the South Side.

THE new lock-up in West Pittsburgh is progressing rapidly, and will soon be completed.

JUSTICE CONRAD, on Saturday, issued a warrant for the arrest of the agent, of a Mutual Benefit Association, he being a defaulter.

JUSTICE BARKER, of South Pittsburgh, on Saturday fined John Affelter ten dollars and costs for drunkenness and the additional charge of cruelty to animals, in wantonly whipping his horse.

A YOUNG MAN, son of Mr. Samuel McIntosh, of Birmingham, while skating on a pond near Twenty-first and Carson streets, on Saturday, fell and broke his leg.

MICHAEL SCOFIELD is wanted at the office of Justice Barker, South Pittsburgh, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Chas. Collins. The parties were standing in front of a house waiting to attend a funeral, when a dispute arose, with the result noted. Hearing to-day.

A MYSTERIOUS water dealer, named Henry Smith, made an information, on Saturday, against Michael Connolly, charging him with larceny of one dozen of bottles of mineral water from his wagon, while standing on Carson street, West Pittsburgh. Warrant issued.

HORACE VAGESER, on Saturday, appeared before Squire Sanlsbury and made an information against "Muddy" May and Joseph Murray, charging them with larceny. Mr. Vagesser keeps a grocery store on Washington street, Birmingham, and alleges that the defendants stole a quantity of canned peaches, oysters, and other goods from him. Warrants were issued.

Consolidation.

On Saturday evening there was held a meeting of the citizens of the borough of St. Clair, at Hogle's Hall, for the purpose of expressing themselves on the subject of consolidation. Justice Conrad was called to the chair, and the reporters of the press appointed secretaries.

It was determined that an election be held on the last Friday of January, at which the people will vote for or against consolidation. The meeting appointed John Smith, Jenkin Jones and Adam Cook a committee to confer and act with committees from the other boroughs in reference to the subject.

FOR FURS,

Go to Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood Street, and Save from 15 to 20 Per Cent.

We are frequently asked how it is that Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., the popular dealers in hats, furs, robes, &c., can afford to sell goods so cheap, and the only answer we can give to the question is, that it is because they sell so many of them, as it is a well established fact that the man who sells a hundred thousand dollars worth of goods makes more money at ten per cent. profit than he who sells twenty thousand dollars worth at twenty-five per cent. profit, as the former would make ten thousand dollars, while the latter would make but five thousand. The Messrs. Fleming & Co., notwithstanding they purchased a very heavy stock at the beginning of the season, have been compelled to visit the Eastern markets twice since then, and may have to go again before the season closes. They have a very large, full and complete, embracing not only all the various grades of ladies', misses' and children's furs, but a full stock of fox, wolf and buffalo robes, Afghans, Hough wrap, &c., which, like all the balance of their stock, they sell at from fifteen to twenty per cent. below what the same quality of goods can be purchased at other houses. This is why the public are advised to go to Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street, because they can not only buy cheaper than elsewhere, being a larger stock from which to make their selections, can obtain a little more value for their money, and what will be more likely to please them. Go and see for yourselves.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Blind, Bleeding, Protruding, External, &c., positively and permanently cured by Absorption, without pain, danger, caustics or instruments of any kind. No detention from business. Also, an instant relief given, no matter of how long standing, by Dr. W. A. McCandless, of Allegheny, Pa., and he may be found at the Union Depot Hotel in this city, where his patients and the afflicted can call on him for consultation and treatment. Will remain till the 23d instant. The Doctor also cures Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, Prolapsus and all ulcerations of the lower bowel.

Charges moderate. All consultations free.

A Set of China

Is a very appropriate holiday gift. You can get one cheap at the china store, 100 Wood street, which will be open every evening during the holidays.

Substitutes in the Dental Ranks

Are not desirable; therefore, keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that well known vegetable elixir Sozodont. Do this, and they will last as long as the breath lasts, and the breath itself will never be tainted. MTH

Holiday Gifts

At the china store, 100 Wood street. Open every evening until after the holidays.

Burnett's Cocoaine

for the hair takes precedence all over the United States.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Will keep their china store, 100 Wood street, open every evening until after the holidays. It is the place to buy presents for your friends.

Burnett's Cocoaine

Stops falling of the hair.

Royal Baking Powder.

Sold by all grocers.

Go to 100 Wood Street.

The china store of R. E. Breed & Co. for holiday goods. Open every evening.

The China Store,

No. 100 Wood street, for the accommodation of the public, will be kept open every evening until after the holidays.

Go to the China Store,

100 Wood street, for Christmas presents. It will be kept open every evening until after the holidays.

HOUSES AND LOT ON MONTEREY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, BY AUCTION.

A valuable property on Monterey street, in Allegheny City, near to the West Common, or City Park, will be sold on the premises, this (Monday) evening, by order of Executors of Catharine Martin, deceased. For particulars see McIlwaine's auction advertisement. The location is beautiful, the property, and its productive improvements, make it very desirable, either as an investment, or for occupancy.

YOUNG MEN! YOUNG MEN!

Call and see the New Year's cards at Allan C. Bakewell & Co.'s, 75 Wood street.

(NO) WAR WITH RUSSIA.

So that Allan C. Bakewell & Co., 75 Wood street, continues to have the finest Russia cards cases and pocket books for presents.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

The "Dollar Reward Soap" washes with hot, cold hard, soft or salt water. For sales by all grocers.

THE ANNUALLY RECURRING PUZZLE

Of *where* to buy and *what* to buy for Christmas gifts is at hand. Jewelry is always proper and always acceptable, and the house of C. Tetrault, Jr., the eminent manufacturing jeweler, No. 130 Smithfield street, affords all the requisites as to variety, and the reputation of the establishment gives all the guarantees as to QUALITY that could be required.

MARRIED:

HUNTER—WILLIAMS—Friday evening, December 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. H. Hunter, CHARLES HUNTER and Miss LAURA WILLIAMS, all of this city.

DIED.

WINEFIDDLE—At his residence, Penn avenue, on Thursday, December 14, 1871, PHILLIP WINEFIDDLE, in the ninety-first year of his age.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's Livery Stable, No. 425 Liberty street, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WOLFF—At his residence in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on the 15th inst., BERNARD WOLFF, Sr., aged eighty-one years.

NELSON—On Saturday evening, December 16, 1871, at 10 45 o'clock, HENRY NELSON, aged seventy-three years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 24 High street, on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

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Losses adjusted and paid by
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(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
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